THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEAVER WINS.

The Weakest Candidate in the Whole Field

CARRIES OFF THE NOMINATION.

The Platform Covers a Great Many Subjects.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE CONVENTION

Which Is Entertained by a Filibustering Debate, in Hopes That Gresham Might Come Into the Race.

GEN. FIELD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(Special Telegram to The Constitution.)—These third party people, in convention assembled, are like unto the Irishman's drinks—mixed, by jingo mixed. Serious but misguided, these people have spent a day of fussing and shouting, with the vilification of the old parties a leading text and happy pastime, but whatever radical partisans may heap upon them, democrats and republicans must give them this credit: They are serious in their complaints.

The day has been spent in a way that has not developed anything of special note, save enthusiasm and extreme consideration of the reform theories of the day.

The Platform Adopted.

They have, however, very cautiously gone about the work of framing a platform. The wild scheme of having the government own all the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines has been endorsed and this plank of the platform caused more cheering than any other, partly because many of the western delegates received no reduced rates to the convention. For that they would meet the railroad magnates at Phillippi in the fall, and it is on record that action was taken to bring before the commission whether a railroad can give reduced rates to a republican or a democratic convention, and refuse it to a people's party convention. One adroit fellow declared on the convention floor that "We'll use it for campaign capital anyhow," though it was shown that these railroads had given the reduced rates and the orders were not understood in time to sell the tickets.

The Georgia Delegation.

A strong effort has been made all day to get the Georgia delegation to allow Watson's name to go before the convention, after Gresham's telegram refusing, but the Georgia delegation say they want Watson where he is, which at once gives away their faith in the national strength of their party. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush is their policy, for they think that Watson is safe in congress. The Georgia delegation held a caucus at high noon and decided to support Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota. Twenty-seven of the thirty votes were cast for him. Uncle Jimmy Carmichael was for Weaver first, last and all the time. If Weaver, or any western man, is put at the head of the ticket, the southern delegates will be allowed to nominate the vice president, and they have in caucus agreed on the name of General Fields, the Virginia veteran, for the place.

The Pension Plank.

In making the platform it is very, very funny how nothing has been said of the pension plank, which caused so much opposition in the south. When I asked some of the Georgia delegation what had become of this not-to-be-forgotten plank, they looked sour.

"Oh, well, we all thought it best not to say anything about it. It has been ignored entirely and unanimously," said Dr. J. E. Ware, an ex-member of the legislature from Fayette county.

By the way, Georgia is being humored most generously by this convention. The third party has set its heart on robbing from the south her richest jewel, and Georgians here have been given sugar in their coffee at every political feast. Ellington was made temporary chairman, Mel Branch was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and R. W. Mays, of Jackson county, was prominent on the committee of permanent organization. The balloting will begin tonight, and a telegram from Houser, received just before the adjournment of the convention at 6 o'clock, states that Gresham will accept if unanimously called. This has revived the Gresham boom, and if the telegram was no fake, Gresham will be the man certain.

Powderly has just met me with a smile and said: "Keep your eye on Gresham yet. I am for him first, last and all the time, and have hope yet of seeing him nominated."

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

CHAIRMAN ELLINGTON'S VIEWS.

He Gives The Constitution a Resume of the Situation.

Convention Hall, Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—I called on Mr. Ellington today for a written statement of the situation. He writes the following, giving a third party man's glimpse of the convention hall:

"Editor The Constitution: At your request I send you my views in a few words relative to the national convention of the people's party now assembled at Omaha.

"In the first place, it is the most peculiar convention that ever assembled in this country in many ways. We found, on our arrival here Saturday morning, the western and northwestern men insisting on the south taking the head of the ticket, and southern men likewise insisting on the west or northwest taking the first place on the ticket. Such patriotic nonsectionalism is without precedent.

"Another thing, as anticipated by the convention, a week or so ago, the delegates as a rule are men fresh from shop and field. Their earnestness and honesty of purpose stand out plainly in their faces, in their every act. This is truly a convention of the people and for the people. I feel sure that if the people of Georgia—I mean the industrial class of Georgia—could be here at Omaha and see what we see, could grasp each other by the hand and look each other in the eye, there would be no doubt about the result in November.

"Another significant thing is that nine men out of ten, who are here as delegates or sympathizers of the convention, believe that we are sure of victory, no matter how doubtful before they reached here and mingled with one another. I have never before seen such a determined, enthusiastic set of men. The convention has adopted the St. Louis platform with only one change, the words [illegible] the present ratio of sixteen to one [illegible] were added.

"A long and vigorous preamble written by Donnelly was also adopted, in which some reference to temperance and suffrage was made, as in St. Louis. The preamble and platform were received with tumultuous applause, lasting fully half an hour. There were some minor resolutions adopted relating to the force bill, pensions, eight-hour law, income tax, Pinkerton detectives, Wyoning cattle difficulties, the Rochester clothing boycott and against subsidies. These additional resolutions will also be adopted.

"All are pleased with the platform. There is great excitement over candidates. The Gresham men are working every device to secure his nomination. So far he demands that it shall come unanimously. This is impossible, as many states will oppose him. The opposition is tantalizing about Weaver. Kyle s[illegible] to be out of the race. General F[illegible] of Virginia, seems to be the man for [illegible]d place. Nothing is certain in view [illegible]e uncertainty in regard to Gresham's [illegible]t position. "Yours respectfully,

"C. H. ELLINGTON."

What the Other Members Think.

When interviewed, members of the Georgia delegation talked thus:

A. L. Nance, of Gainesville—We have the platform of victory.

A. W. Ivey—The day's work has strengthened the third party.

R. A. Kelly—With a wise selection of a ticket and a good platform there is no doubt but what Georgia will go for the third party.

F. D. Wimberly—The platform is complete; it will right all wrongs.

Thad Pickett and George Newell are enthusiastic at the day's work.

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

Convention Hall, Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—Of course, with just such an array of unwary farmers thronging Omaha, it's too tempting a field for pickpockets to stay away. Georgians have come in for their share of losses. Dr. A. L. Nance and Mr. Thad Pickett had $30 each to be stolen out of their pockets, while innocently sleeping in their unlocked rooms.

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

WEAVER IS THE MAN.

The Convention Nominates Him by a Big Majority.

Omaha, Neb., July 5.—1 a. m.—(Special Telegram to The Constitution.)—Weaver was nominated after the midnight hour, winning with hands down.

Gresham would not, Senator Kyle could not, and so Weaver pulled in the jackpot long after the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of midnight.

Much of the enthusiasm that characterized the meeting on the adoption of the platform, has died away with the nomination of Weaver. They are all apprised of the fact that he is the weakest of all the alked of candidates. He is especially weak among the southern delegates, but C. C. Post is the man who first moved to make his nomination unanimous. Georgia's vote on roll call was cast for Senator Kyle by Delegate Wimberly. But later in the night, when Gresham's name was not allowed to be used, and many of his supporters were going to Weaver, Post arose and changed Georgia's vote to Weaver, and moved to make it unanimous.

They All Went Over.

This was received with wild applause and it was some time before quiet could be secured. All that remained was for the small opposition to flop over, and Weaver was the nominee to head the ticket for the people's party. It was done on a quick ballot.

With such strong men as Gresham, Powderly and others as possible candidates this morning, it seems that the party was destined to threaten the old parties, but everybody agrees that while Weaver is favored in this immediate section of the northwest, he is not the man to get the strength of the south, as Gresham or Powderly might have done.

Mr. Post changed Georgia's vote a second time. The men split with a determination to vote as they pleased, and they didn't want Weaver, though Post took authority to give it to him.

The vote was Weaver 995; Kyle 275; Page 1; and Norton 1.

General Field for Vice President.

In the race for the vice presidential nomination, Ben Terrell, of Texas, received 554, and General James Field, the one-legged [illegible] veteran of Virginia, receiv[illegible] votes, giving the nomination to G[illegible]eld.

The conve[illegible] adjourned.

[illegible]SEN CRAWFORD.

THE STOR[illegible]E CONVENTION

Loucks, of S[illegible] Made Permanent

Convention[illegible], Neb., July 4.—(By Telegrap[illegible] Constitution.)—"Your success seems [illegible]" That was the inspiring message sent to each of the three leading candidates by their supporters in the people's party national convention just before the hour set for the battle to begin in earnest. Gresham's friends seemed increasingly tenacious and enthusiastic. General Secretary John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, said the knights were determined to stand by Gresham and that the latter's friends believed him to be the nominee. George Washburne, of Massachusetts, manager of Senator Kyle's forces, was unqualifiedly claiming the nomination for the South Dakota man on the first ballot. To make the situation still more interesting General Weaver's disciplined corps were entirely undismayed and his brainy lieutenant, Mr. Terrill, of Texas, answered all inquiries with the remark, "Weaver is as solid as a rock."

At 8 o'clock, the early hour set for the opening of the convention, the delegations were scattered around among the seats within the rail enclosure and as many spectators were in the audience seats.

Temporary Chairman Ellington, however, pursued the directions to the letter and sharply on the minute called the convention to order and introduced William McCready, of Buffalo Gap, Black Hills, who offered prayer. A glee club rendered music and then the convention waited while the belated delegates began to arrive and assemble. The glee club meanwhile sang more selections, while the booming of cannon outside the big coliseum told the delegates evey few minutes that is was a national holiday.

At 8:45 o'clock enough delegates had arrived to warrant the call of the roll to ascertain whether or not a quorum was present. There was found to be a majority of the states present, but there was too much confusion to transact business and amid a storm of ayes a motion was carried at 9 o'clock that each state appont a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its own state.

There were calls for the chairmn of the credentials committee, but he was not present, and it was some time before he could be found.

The newly-appointed sergeants-atarms in the meanwhile succeeded in prreserving order by clearing the aisle and pulling down over-enthusiastic delegates into their seats.

When the chairman of the credentials committee finally arrived he reported that the committee had found no contest. The report was received and it was decidd that persons whose names were on the rolls should be declared entitled to seats.

Mr. Post, of Georgia, announced the arrival this morning of two side-tracked delegates from his state, making the delegation complete.

The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report and after the hubbub had been silenced submitted the following:

"Your committee on permanent organization begs leave to submit the following report: For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks; of South Dakota. (Prolonged applause). For permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes; of New Jersey. (Applause). For assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, of Michigan; G. W. Denmark, of South Carolina, and D. W. Monne." Following this was a long list of vice presidents, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor.

The report was unanimously adopted, amid applause and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor. It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks, standing firmly on his one leg, and swinging a crutch at arm's length, waved the great assemblage to oder.

THE GAVEL PRESENTED.

The Speech of the Chairman Is of a Sensational Nature.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—Chairman Loucks's speech as it progressed, was a surprise and a disagreeable one to perhaps a majority of the convention, but its impetuosity and fire, if not its hit for and against the candidates, elicited cheers at every few words.

The new gavel, announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States, was at this moment presented to the chairman. He rapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by the declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at the recent republican national convention, had not been stolen and that an independent party did not require to steal either its thunder or its noise.

Speeches Are Made.

The time waiting for reports from the committees was again filled in with speeches to which the convention did not listen very patiently.

An Oregon delegate claimed attention for a moment to present another gavel in honor of the people's party achievement in the Oregon state election.

The chairman returned brief thanks and amid cheering from all sides committee reports were announced as ready.

THE RULES PRESENTED.

A Novel Method of Voting for Candidates Proposed.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—The committee on rules submitted the following:

Cushing's manuel shall be chosen to regulate the proceedings of this convention.

For the presentation of candidates for president and vice president the roll of states shall be called alphabetically.

Nominating speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and remarks on all questions in debate shall be limited to five minutes.

In balloting the secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state, as called.

Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers and collectors and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall annunce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot a second shall be at once taken wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice, first, second choice, second, the first choice being counted as one vote and the second choice as half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted on a third ballot, the votes for other persons not being counted.

All resolutions offered before the convention shall be read and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Each state and territory shall be allowed a number of votes equal to the number of delegates reported by the committee on credentials.

The following shall be the order of business: Announcement of names of the national committee. Report of the committee on platform and resolutions. The nomination of candidates for president. Balloting for candidates for president. Nomination of candidates for vice president. Balloting for candidates for vice president.

The Objections Raised.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. It was moved that the report of the committee be received, and that its recommendations be adopted.

"I object to that," said Mr. Samuel

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TAMMANY'S DAY.

The Sachems Celebrate the Fourth in a Royal Manner.

LETTER READ FROM CLEVELAND,

In Which He Outlines Some Lessons of the Day.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL WRITES

Upon the Achievements of the Aggressive, Fighting, Dyed-in-the-Wool Democracy of the Empire State.

New York, July 4.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—This was a great day for the stalwart democracy of Tammany hall.

The men whose work makes democratic victory possible in New York were out in full force and cheered the speeches of the day.

Letter from Grover Cleveland.

The following letter was read from Grover Cleveland:

Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass., June 29, 1892.—Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem. Dear Sir: I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of invitation to attend the celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of American independence by Tammany Society on the Fourth of July next. It will be impossible for me to take part in the interesting exercises you contemplate, but I hope the celebration will be abundantly pleasant and profitable to those who are fortunately able to participate. I believe that Independence Day should be celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm by old and young in every part of our land and in every condition of American life. No man, woman or child within the limits of American citizenship should forget or outgrow sentiments related to the observance of the 4th day of July. Because there are influences and tendencies abroad, which tend to the neglect of this anniversary, the valuable and patriotic efforts of Tammany Society to rescue it from indifference ought to be universally applauded.

I notice that my invitation contains the declaration that this coming celebration by the society is designed to be of exceptional significance and extended effect. I have no fear that this design will miscarry, for I am satisfied that Tammany Society will not lose the opportunity the occasion affords to teach that the declaration of independence movement on the part of a people determined to govern themselves; that the patriotism it inspires enjoins the unselfish care of our country's welfare; that political endeavor is only safe and useful when undertaken in the people's interest, and that a political organization is only effective and successful when approved and trusted by an intelligent popular judgment. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Senator Hill's History of Democratic Work.

The letter sent by Senator Hill was a concise history of what the democrats of the state had accomplished. It was as follows:

United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C., July 1.—Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy and Others, Committee, etc.—Dear Sirs: Engagements made prior to the receipt of your letter prevent my acceptance of the committee's courteous invitation to be with the Tammany societies on the coming Fourth of July.

This year's celebration of the anniversary of our country's independence, preceding as it does an important political contest, involving the supremacy of the essential principles of our free government, may appropriately be made the occasion of a renewal of our faith in those cherished principles which have been for so many years faithfully championed by the intrepid democracy of Tammany hall.

In my judgment the hope of the people lies in the success of the democratic party. Better than any other political organization it protects their rights and represents their best interest. It has always been the defender of constitutional liberty and the reserved rights of the states. It opposes centralization. It boldly maintains the doctrine that federal taxation should be for the public rather than for private purposes. It advocates honest money, gold and silver currency. It favors home rule for states and municipalities. It insists upon an honest and economical expenditure of the public moneys; it opposes force bills and federal interference in domestic affairs of state; it antagonizes monopolies; it is the friend of labor and it hates hypocracy, sham and fraud.

These tenets of our faith, thus epitomized, constitute a patriotic platform upon which every lover of his country may safely stand, and to which he may proudly declare his allegiance on his [illegible]ion's birthday.

In the state of New York the democratic party, intrusted last winter for the first time in many years with the control of the legislature in both its branches, nobly redeemed its promises to the people. Its record speaks for itself. A simple enumeration of the inhabitants of the state as required by the constitution, rather than an expensive, complicated census, was promptly secured. A fair and just reappointment of the senate and assembly districts, a duty long and purposely neglected by our opponents soon followed, and hereafter the people of the state will be equitably represented in the legislature, and the majority, rather than the minority of the people, will make our laws. The congressional reappointment was duly perfected, whereby the growing portions of the state were accorded their proper representation in congress. A just and equitable excise law, reasonable and fair in its terms, was enacted. Provision was made for the enforcement of the privilege of religious liberty guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution. The tax laws were improveed. The election laws were made substantially uniform. The rights of workingmen were protected by appropriate legislation. The lowest tax levy in thirty-six years, with the single exception of that of last year, was given the people as a result of democratic economy.

The business of the legislature was diligently transacted and the session was the shortest in over a quarter of a century.

The public affairs of the state are being administered with ability and fidelity by democratic servants of the people, from the distinguished governor of the state to the least important state official, all of whom are meeting the first expectation of the people, and merit their continued confidence.

Our course at the present time is plain. The democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to the cardinal democratic principles and the regularly nominated candidate is the supreme duty of the hour. I remain your fellow citizen,

DAVID B. HILL.

DATE FOR NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Cleveland Suggests the 20th as a Suitable Time.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.—A letter from Grover Cleveland was received today by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the subcommittee appointed by Hon. A. L. Wilson, chirman of the committee to notify Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination, stating that the 20th instant would be a good day. Mr. Mack will call his committee together a day or two before that date in New York for the purpose of conferring with William C. Whitney and Mayor Hugh Grant, in whose hands the matter of making arrangements for the notification has been placed. Mr. Mack expects to hear from Adlai Stevenson in a day or two.

AT WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

How the Day Was Celebrated in the Federal Capital.

Washington, July 4.—Independence Day is being more generally observed in this city than ever before. Mercantile business is almost entirely suspended, the executive departments and municipal and private offices are all closed, and everybody who can do so is taking holiday. A large portion of the population of the city sought diversion by means of excursions on the river and picnics in the woods. The weather overhead is clear and cool. The Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution held joint patriotic exercises appropriate to the day. The services began at Epiphany church at 9 o'clock, and were of a patriotic and religious character, including brief addresses by the chaplains of the respective organizations, Drs. McKim and Childs, and the rendition of patriotic hymns. At the conclusion of the indoor celebration the societies, escorted by the Washington Light Infantry corps, marched to Washington monument, where a volley of thirteen guns was fired. From a small platform erected near the monument the declaration of independence was read by Henry Bulkley, and short addresses were delivered by John Goode, of Virginia, and Henry Wise Garnett, of this city.

The members of the national board of managers of the society of Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Mary Washington and Dolly Madison chapters of the society were also present at the church and in the monument ground, and participated in the exercises. The president and Private Secretary Halford were present during the exercises at the monument.

THEY TALKED SILVER.

There Was No Session, but Congressmen Discussed the Free Coinage Bill.

Washington, July 4.—There was but a corporal's guard of congress at the capitol today, but four-fifths of whom were members of the house, and they congregated mostly in the speaker's room. They included the speaker, Representatives Montgomery, Catchings, Dockery and the free coinage champions, Bland, of Missouri, and Williams, of Illinois. The meeting of those persons hardly assumed the formality of a conference, but the silver question came in for a share of serious discussion. The results so far as known were inconsequential. Mr. Bland, who is chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reached the city this morning. He says the bill, which is now on the speaker's table, will be referred to the committee tomorrow. A meeting of the committee will be called for the following day, and if the bill is not finally acted on then it is probable that daily meetings of the committee will be held until action is taken. Mr. Bland is very anxious to get the bill before the house promptly.

Accompanying the committee's report, which Mr. Bland has no doubt will be favorable, will probably be a request to have the committee on rules set aside a day for its consideration. Mr. Bland has no doubt whatever as to the ultimate passage of the bill by the house. Questioned as to the policy of such action in view of the declaration of the democratic convention on the question, elicited the response from Mr. Bland that he could speak only for himself and those members who came to Washington pledged to support free coinage, that it was good politics to be honest with the people.

AN ATTACK ON CLEVELAND.

The North Carolina Third Party People Are Hard at Work.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—(Special.)—W. R. Lindsay, chairman of the third party state executive committee, publishes a call to the chairmen of the various district and county committees to report to him at once, as he wishes to prepare for calling a state convention. With this puts at rest the doubts of those who have claimed that the third party would hold no state convention.

The third party organ today makes another savage attack on Cleveland, and is attempting to array all alliancemen against him. It attacks Congressman S. B. Alexander for saying that southern men must support Cleveland and fight the force bill. It says:

Some one is uneasy, or appears to be, about the force bill. It is a sorry spectacle if the great issue shall be, who will count the votes. These indications are that it will take both parties four years at least to count the people's party vote that will be cast this fall. New England democrats are the instigators of the latest on the force bill. Cleveland belongs to that crowd. The south and west will settle his and Harrison's force bill proclivities in November. The south and west are standing solidly against the force bill and its projectors, while Cleveland and his gang of Wall street cut throats, are backing the force bill crowd. The northeastern democrats, of which Cleveland is a fair sample, especially those in congress, have threatened the south with the passage of the bill. We have no fears about the force bill, but between it and Cleveland there is no difference.

THE M'TIGHE SURETIES.

They Are Held Responsible for the Default of Their Principal.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A new feature of the well-known case of McLaughlin Bros. and other railroad contractors against McTighe & Co. came up this evening.

It will be remembered that when the subcontractors sought to put McTighe & Co. in the hands of a receiver some months ago, Messrs. H. J. Lamar, J. F. Hanson, E. B. Waters and a number of other prominent Macon people went on a bond for McTighe & Co., providing to pay the amount claimed, some $45,000, on deferred notes. McTighe & Co. failed to meet their obligations and the sureties were held responsible. About two weeks ago Messrs. Hanson & Lamar sought relief from the bond, but Judge Speer, in the United states court, decided against them.

This evening the United States marshal levied on the property of H. J. Lamar, J. F. Hanson and E. B. Waters and the legal advisement of the sale of the property for the next legal salesday has been advertised. While this tep is, of course, merely a matter of form, it will be interesting to note what the next step in this interesting suit will be.

THE KANSAS PLAN.

Democrats Will Endorse the Third Party Electors.

Topeka, Kan., July 4.—The result of the democratic county conventions held throughout the state to select delegates to the democratic state convention, which meets here Wednesday, shows that there is a great diversity of opinion. There are three classes. One favors the endorsement of the entire people's party state ticket, and another favoring the nomination of straight democrats only, and the third advocating the nomination of such of the people's party candidates as are acceptable to the democrats. On one point, however, the democrats are pretty well agreed, and that is that the people's party electoral ticket should receive the united support of the democratic party, that Kansas may be taken out of the republican column and the election of the president thrown into the house. More interest is attached to this convention than to any other held by the democrats in Kansas, for on its action will depend the outcome of the campaign in this state.

Death of Mr. O'Neal.

Americus, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Mr. John O'Neal, of Lumpkin, who came here several days ago for treatment, died today at the Windsor. He was a leading citizen and merchant of that town.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Hanlan beat Hosmer ten feet on the Connecticut river yesterday.

The ship Peter Stewart struck off Cheboyne Point, N. S., and drowned three persons.

In Perdido bay, Fla., a pleasure boat turned over, drowning W. A. Hightower and his son, James.

A negro was lynched in Walker county, Alabama, yesterday, for having assaulted two white women.

G. Frank Burrows, of Jacksonville, Fla., was killed yesterday by a negro drayman who wanted to take a holiday.

Two negroes in Walker county, Alabama, jail last night, for the murder of a white man, were hourly expecting to be lynched.

In a balloon ascension in Boston yesterday the elements were unpropitious. The balloon fell into the bay. Two men were killed and one is dying.

THE OPENING GUNS

Of the Campaign in the Fifth Congressional District

WERE FIRED IN DOUGLAS YESTERDAY.

Livingston, Hillyer, Hulsey, Small, All Fire Their Guns.

THREE ARE ANNOUNCED CANDIDATES,

While Colonel Bill Hulsey Is Regarded as a Possible Aspirant—Joe James's Speech—The Attendance.

Lithia Springs, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Two years ago the contest for the democratic nomination for congress from the fifth district began in Douglas county, and warm, short and decisive that battle proved to be.

In that contest Colonel Livingston was victorious, and today, by his own choosing, he began a second contest for the same prize, in the same good county where he commenced his first successful campaign.

The opening of the contest two years ago was warm, Judge Stewart and Colonel Livingston both talking out in the plainest sort of fashion, but in point of interest and picturesqueness it was not the equal of the battle royal in which the opening guns were fired across these smiling hills this very day.

Two years have wrought marked changes and made new issues. Every phase of the political situation is new, and new aspirants for political favors are before the people of the fifth.

The men who attended this giant gathering of democrats of four counties held here today are the men who listened to the florid appeals of Livingston and Stewart at Douglasville two years ago. These sturdy farmers—for most of them are farmers—remember well the time when the alliance chief appeared on the stump that day with the Ocala platform in his hand and debated like a lion with Judge Stewart.

Then the alliance stood solidly back of him, and yelled with delight at every point he scored. It was a great demonstration and it practically won the battle for the alliance.

But that's another story. The hearts of some of those same alliancemen have changed toward their then successful leader, and on yesterday he directed his appeals to save them from deserting the democratic party, instead of pleading with them to vote for the principles of the Ocala platform. The change had been wrought in two short years, but it was complete and radical enough for ten. Some of the same men who cried lustily for Colonel Livingston two years ago jeered at him today.

But the nerve and ability on the stump that brought Colonel Livingston through successfully two years ago helped him to win a victory for democracy today.

Beside the congressman from the fifth there were other veterans of democracy here who, with burning words and eloquent, plead with the farmers who heard them, to be true to the party.

The Old Veterans.

The occasion for the meeting here today was a reunion of the confederate veterans of Campbell and Douglas counties.

Colonel Livingston was first announced to speak to the veterans, it of course being understood that the speech was to be tinged with politics. Then the friends of Judge Hillyer, Colonel Hulsey, Colonel Milledge and Rev. Sam Small arranged for each of these gentlemen to be present. The presence of this wholesale array of political speakers gave the meeting more of a political aspect than that of a veterans' reunion.

The reunion was held at the chautauqua grounds, and early in the morning crowds began to come in from Cobb, Fulton, Douglas and Campbell counties.

The grizzled veterans, many with limbs missing, all grown gray, were there, and each survivor wore a red badge.

A special train came up from Atlanta, arriving here at 9:45 o clock, and a big crowd came in on it.

Colonel Livingston, with his grip in hand, just from Washington, Colonel Hulsey, looking fresh in a natty new straw hat and Rev. Sam Small, accompanied by Mrs. Small, came up on the train.

Judge Hillyer came up Sunday night and was ready to greet the veterans with a handshake and a smile as they came in.

The Fun Commences.

It was 11 o'clock when the speakers, accompanied by Colonel Joe S. James, that invincible democratic fighter, and a number of veterans marched through the sinuous walks, skirted with pretty flower beds, that leads tot he chautauqua tabernacle.

The vast amphitheater was full of people, men, women, children and young damsels.

A dense black cloud that had threatened a disagreeable day had just lifted, revealing the glorious sunshine. As the group of speakers marched in front of the audience there was a deafening Fourth of July whoop.

Mr. John M. James, a veteran of the confederacy, wearing a red badge and leaning on crutches, called the great gathering to order.

Then a white-haired minister arose and lifted up his hands to command silence, and the immense audience stood up while he prayed. It was Rev. Mr. Byrington, an ex-soldier.

His Brother's Bee.

President John James followed Dr. Byington's prayer by a feeling speech and many of the tender recollection his words called up forced tears to the eyes of his hearers. Even the speaker himself was affected and bent his head upon his crutch while he wiped away a tear.

After a beautiful speech upon the veterans of the war, Mr. James touched upon the political situation.

"I believe," said he, "that it is the duty of the democracy to re-elect Livingston, Moses and Everett to congress. For myself, I am frank to say that I am for Colonel Livingston, and while having none but the kindest feelings for the gentlemen who aspire to succeed him, I believe they owe it to democracy to withdraw. My brother, and he is here, who has a [illegible]sional bee buzzing in his bonnet, [illegible] that he and Judge Hillyer, Colo[illegible] and Sam Small should all retire and support him.

"Livingston has done what he said he'd do before we sent him to congress, and I'm in favor of his re-election."

This announcement created some surprise, particularly as Mr. James was not a Livingston man two years ago.

Hon. Millard Pinson, a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate from this district, was introduced by Hon. Joe S. James. He made a fine speech and created an excellent impression.

A Veteran's Speech.

Colonel John Milledge, the gallant ex-confederate was received with a storm of applause as he stepped forward. His speech was purely to the veterans and there was not a word of politics in it. He paid a glowing tribute to southern chivalry and spoke in terms of unmeasured praise of the women of Dixie. The trembling words of Colonel Milledge stirred the fires of enthusiasm in the breasts of the veterans and the rebel yell was set up.

Colonel Hulsey's Speech.

Then came the speech of Colonel W. H. Hulsey, of Atlanta. The audience regarded him as a possible candidate for congress and paid unusual attention to his remarks.

In introducing Colonel Hulsey Colonel James announced that it had been agreed that Colonel Hulsey, Judge Hillyer, Rev. Sam Small and Colonel Livingston should each be allowed an hour to speak, they to speak in the order named.

Colonel Hulsey was never in finer trim. He was in good voice and a red badge was pinned on the lapel of his new coat.

He did not appear as a candidate, he said, but he came there to mingle with his old comrades and he was glad to be there.

With words which stirred every hearer, Colonel Hulsey spoke of the heroism and devotion of the southern soldier. Colonel Hulsey surpassed himself in his beautiful peroration upon the courage that characterized the soldiers of the confederacy. The enthusiasm his words created was wonderful. He went from the veterans to a discussion of politics. He regarded the force bill as the great overshadowing issue of the national campaign, and declared that the rights of southern freemen were menaced.

"The times are perilous," said he. "I believe that the whole purpose of the people's party is to divide the solid south. It is not the people that is leading you away. It is some vagabond politician.

"Go to the third party and be with them and if you do you are aiding the friends of the bayonets to tear down your liberties. An old soldier loathes a man who deserts his flag within sight of victory.

"Let me warn you that the people who are going off after the third party are following a mirage, a will o' the wisp, a jack o' lantern. I'm not a candidate for any office. I'm a plain peg-bottomed goober-grabbling Georgia rebel. I believe in democracy. I believe we will plant the flag of democracy on the national capitol and Grover Cleveland and democracy will give us the best administration the world ever saw.

"We haven't got money enough. The truth is we are bigger than the banks. But who, I ask, is more ready to remedy this than the democratic party? Is Mr. Post? Does any one know of this traveling politician ever doing a disinterested thing? He's here to tear down."

Colonel Hulsey closed by begging the third party men to come back to the democratic party.

As Colonel Hulsey sat down the band played a number, then Colonel Joe James arose to introduce Judge George Hillyer.

Wouldn't Take It Back.

But Colonel Hulsey who had taken his seat in the audience again arose and came forward.

"Here's a man," said he, "who says that if I said that a man could not vote the people's party ticket without sacrificing his principles, I had to take it back. I have talked about no one except Mr. Post, who is a leader. I meant what I said and have nothing to take back. If this gentleman wants to take it to himself he can do it."

The scene that followed this bold utterance was indescribable. The veterans jumped from their seats and surged forward to grasp Colonel Hulsey's hand, while yell after yell went up. A tall, graybearded veteran and a sturdy young democrat took Mr. Hulsey in their arms and literally carried him before the audience while they yelled derisively at the small knot of third partyites.

"No man," said the matchless and silver-tongued Joe James, his voice rising above the clamor, "can make a democrat take back the truth."

Then another wild scene ensued which lasted for some time.

Mr. James then introduced Judge Hillyer to the audience as a candidate for congress from this district.

Judge Hillyer made a great speech. It was the utterance of a broad-minded, conservative man. Not one word of villification or abuse did he utter, having none but words of kindness for his opponents. It was clean and free from the petty flings that politicians sometimes employ. Not a man in the vast audience could possibly have taken exception to Judge Hillyer's remarks.

"The great difference," said he, "in the democratic party and all other adversaries is the fact that it holds at its very foundation that the true office of government is merely to protect the citizen in his rights.

"I might indulge in a historical survey of the times before the war—times when democracy always contended for low tariff and low taxes. I might go over the time when Andrew Jackson was president; when he swore by the eternal that the rights of the citizen were greater than those of banks.

"But, coming down to modern times: The two great questions pressing upon public attention is, first the tariff; second, the enormous pensions paid to federal soldiers. These questions interest all sections, but menace us at the south more than any other section."

Judge Hillyer then went into a discussion of the enormities of the robber tariff, after which he went back to the pensions.

"When," said he, "the pension proposition was first made we were told that it would be kept in proper bounds and regulated. General Grant said that when it went beyond $50,000,000 it would be a steal. Well it is now $160,000,000 annually. Where do they get the money? It comes from the body of the people and goes to the federal soldiers at the north. The poor deluded third party man bears his share of the burden. The duty is upon us to mitigate these evils and abolish them if possible.

"I had the honor to be present at Chicago when Cleveland and Stevenson were nominated. As illustrative of the great strength of the democratic party there was not a solitary vacancy in the convention. The body held its deliberations and there was a unanimity of action and strength of purpose I never saw equalled. What kind of contingency did they represent? They represented a majority of the people of this country. A majority of all the votes in the United States from the election of Tilden down to the present time have been cast for the democratic ticket, but through the machinery of the electoral college the republican party has been counted in. I make bold to say that four-fifths of the voters of America are with the democratic party. Then [illegible] is it wise to throw aside such strength for a new party? [illegible] for its strength? What of its principles? What are [illegible] expressions on the [illegible] There it [illegible] in plain black and [illegible] straddling [illegible] tariff. How [illegible] tariff? [illegible] not a new convent to tariff reform, and he read from the proceedings of the national democratic convention of 1884, showing a resolution introduced by him in that line.

He again recurred to the subject of pensions. He spoke of the attitude of the democratic platform on the subject, and also quoted from the republican platform. He said the third party proposes to turn around and pay all these pensions again. It was a proposition that no intelligent man could favor.

"I don't know," said he, "what they'll do at Omaha today, but whatever they do they can't get over that expression on the pension business. If they entertained these opinions once, they entertain them yet. They may take it out for policy's sake, but it will be like the secret dagger of Joab, hid under a mantle to stab you when you are not looking."

As to His Candidacy.

Speaking of his candidacy, Judge Hillyer said, in closing:

"I did not intend mentioning my candidacy if it had not been mentioned. I'd rather let people judge for themselves. I have been a candidate before the people and was never beaten. I have always tried to behave, and no man on earth can say that I ever hurt his feelings. I am a candidate for congress and if you elect me I'll serve you to the best of my ability. I'm a democrat, and whether I'm nominated or not has nothing to do with my democracy. I have been in the democratic party all my life and I expect to die in it.

"I say it modestly; I don't know why all classes should not unite upon my candidacy. What I seek to do is to do my duty. You shall always find me, whether in the successful station or not, the same, the square man, trying to do my duty, as I have always tried to do it before." (Great applause.)

After Judge Hillyer's speech the crowd was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock for dinner. A magnificent, old-time barbecue, just like political gatherings in ye olden time enjoyed. was spread before the hungry multitude.

Rev. Sam Small Talks.

The crowd at the chautauqua tabernacle was even larger in the afternoon than in the forenoon, and when Rev. Sam Small arose he was greeted by well-filled seats.

It was the Sam Small of olden days, the side whiskers were gone.

His face was pallid and bloodless, but his eyes sparkled as brightly as ever. In his clergyman's coat and immaculate linen the Rev. Sam Small presented a striking figure.

He spoke of the day and the grand significance of it in a polished and elegant way peculiarly happy and entirely his own. He let fall many pretty figures of speech that enraptured his hearers. He spoke beautifully of the heroes of the south and brought forth many a cheer. He said it was fitting that this, the day of liberty, should be chosen for a reunion of the old exconfederates—fitting because the day was rich with the suggestion of those fundamental and eternal truths for which they had fought.

Turning to Mr. John James he said:

"Sir, the tears you shed this morning were manly and honorable tokens. I honor you for them. Those tears might well have graced with a jeweled sorrow the cheeks of Caesar, or shone with honor in the eyes of Alexander as they lamented their most valorous legions slain in battle."

He made this reference to the soldiers' home, which evoked thunderous applause:

"I thank God I had the honor to publicly protest, in the Atlanta mass meeting, against the lamentable niggardness that denied the old soldiers of the gray the comforts and shelter of the confederate home. I was for the appropriation then—I am yet and will be until it is made in full.

"But to come to the living present. I have been presented to you as a candidate for congress. I am put before you by that large and respectable portion of our citizens who believe that one of the paramount issues of the hour is the suppression of the liquor traffic."

He spoke briefly of the evils of the liquor traffic, and the great moral ruin which it wrought. He turned his battery upon the democratic banner, and attacked the sumptuary plank. He discussed the plank at some length in his inimitable way.

He turned next to the political situation and rediculed the speakers who had gone before him. He said it was not the assaults that was hurting the party; it was the edodus; and the exodusters were the democrats who were born and reared in the party.

He defended the action of those men who were leaving the democratic party and said:

"Argue with them, reason with them, but be sure you cannot longer deceive or drive them at your pleasure. The people are moving and they will be heard."

He was in favor of free trade, tariff reform and the abolition of the internal revenue.

He said, "Talk about Cleveland being against federal pensions. It was the pride and the boast of the democratic party four years ago that Grover Cleveland had paid more pensions that had been paid by Grant, Garfield and Arthur combined."

Here Mr. Joe James arose and took issue with him, but sat down and waited until Mr. Small concluded. Mr. Small concluded briefly and Mr. James arose.

"This effort to which you have just listened to straddle all parties," said he, "won't go with this people. Sam Small is not a democrat. He's tryng to deceive the people." He then read from the platform of 1888 the attatude of the democracy on pensions.

He then discussed the pension business for a few moments, explaining Mr. Cleveland's position. He said Small had quoted 1888 the attitude of the democracy on democrat.

Livingston Speaks.

Congressman Livingston was introduced as a true democrat, who would never desert his colors. The audience gave him a grand ovation. The knot of the third party men who had been cheering Mr. Small's speech, arose and left. The audience called out to them, "Don't run—don't be cowards," but the third party people left, and Colonel Livingston smilingly said, "Let 'em go."

Colonel Livingston first addressed himself to the veterans, paying the usual tribute to their heroism and faithfulness. "I volunteered," said he, "twice before there was any conscript act passed, and helped to make Bill Hulsey major of the Sixth Georgia.

"When the proposition to accept the veterans home was defeated in the legislature they said: 'Livingston did it.' It has become common to charge all the meanness in this country to Livingston. I went before the 270 alliance members of that legislature and begged them to accept the home. I have been misrepresented about that by some newspapers. But I don't care. It give me a free 'ad.,' but I know that newspapers don't fool with a dead duck.

"I am going to make a different speech from any you have heard. Brother Hillyer got up here and said there were only two questions before us—the tariff and pensions. The pension business is no national question. Both parties stand committed to honest and fair pensions. The tariff question is not the greatest question in the south. I wish to God it was. Ah, I wish I could stand here today and say that it was. It's the question of self-government that most concerns us. It's the question of whether you shall go to the ballot box and put in your vote at the point of the bayonet or not. If you give the republican party the force bill they care nothing for the currency and the tariff and pensions. The great question, I say, is whether you and I shall vote as we please or not.

"There has been some specific class legislation against the laboring people of this country, but I defy any man to charge it to the democratic party. I want to reason with you. I want to talk to you as a friend. You cannot put your finger on a single act done by a democratic senate or house against the laboring people.

"I'm with Brother Small on free silver. The silver bill was passed by the senate last week, and now we are going to pass it in the house.

About Fusing.

"They tell you you must fuse with the democratic party, you people's party people. They tell you here that it won't do in Douglas county. They fused in Kansas the other day. If it is good to fuse in Kansas, why ain't it good in Georgia?

"Now they tell you that I have betrayed you. I want Judge Hillyer to hear this—he's running against me, for no other reason that I know of but that he wants the office, in violation of that unwritten democratic law that a democrat shall have two terms in congress unless he does something wrong. They charge that I am a traitor. Now, if a single man here will put his finger on a single unkept pledge of mine, and prove it, I'll never offer for office again while I live—never. Stand up, if there is such a man. In addition, I'll give you $100 to prove it. That's a standing offer.

"I lead you two years successfully. I took abuse more than any other man here and on the floors of congress. You got mad with me because I wouldn't follow you. If you elect me leader and won't follow me, you've got to get another leader.

"All can hope to do with the third party is to capture North Carolina and perhaps Tennessee and thus defeat Mr. Cleveland. There's no relief in it. You might as well hang it out upon a grape vine to dry and gather up its dust. If you had staid in the democratic party you could have captured the last state convention and elected every democrat to Chicago. Judge Hillyer wouldn't have gone either, for he's an anti-silver man. You would have sent free silver men and David B. Hill men.

"Small speaks of the tariff business as a mere matter of moonshine. He says we can't reform it. We've already given you free bagging and ties and free wool. We intend to reform the tariff, not on the Mills plan, because we can't pass it.

"The democratic party hasn't put one iota of class legislation on this country since the war, and I want Sam Small to hear it, and defy him to disprove it. 'Oh, but,' they say, 'why haven't we defeated more?'

"Sam Small, if you were in the middle of the river, and I was standing on the banks calling to you to swim ashore, you would feel like cursing me, even if you are a preacher. We are in the midst of the stream, trying to swim ashore.

"If you can't vote for me let me beg of you to vote for some other democrat.

"Now, so far as my candidacy is concerned, it is my duty to render to you an account of my stewardship. I never failed to vote for a democratic measure. I never went to a horse race. I don't know where they play baseball at."

He spoke of the Ocala platform and said it was as good democracy as Thomas Jefferson every penned. Its declaration for government control of railroads, for more money, graduated income tax and the election of United States senators by popular vote of the people—that's sound democracy.

"Cleveland was not my choice for president. He is the last man I would have voted for. I knew he was honest and had convictions, and those convictions I knew to be unalterable, and they were against your views and mine on the silver question."

He closed by a mighty appeal to the people to go to the polls and vote soberly and honestly. "Vote for what is right," he said, "and I will not chide you."

Upon the conclusion of his speech many pressed forward to shake Colonel Livingston's hand and assure him of support.

Chairman James announced that Governor Northen was unavoidably absent, being called elsewhere on business.

After the speaking there was a dance in the chautauqua hall in which many participated.

The politicians and voters lingered outside talking over things confidentially. When the sun had bent far toward the west many teams were seen wending their several ways over the country roads leading out from Lithia Springs.

The farmers were reflecting and revolving in their minds what they had heard. What will be evolved out of those reflections between now and November the result on election day will have to tell.

ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

Continued from Third Column First Page.

Williams, of Indiana, "and move to strike out the report of that part which relates to second choice for president."

"As I understand that recommendation," said Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, "you will limit this nomination to two candidates and put yourself in a position where, at no subsequent time, are you at liberty to retire both of them in favor of some new candidate."

"We understand that," shouted several delegates.

"Very well," said Mr. Brown.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of this recommendation, and it was declared carried by acclamation.

Mr. Lee, of Oregon, desired to limit nominating speeches to five minutes instead of fifteen, but the convention, just at the moment, was more vitally interested in a serious question—how to conduct the balloting.

Another Mine Sprung.

At this juncture the question of amending the rules of the committee report to strike out the provision regarding second choice was sprung in another form. Mr. Vandervoort, of Nebraska, opposed the provision for the retirement of candidates with only a small following.

"We believe," said he, "that any man that has the choice should be permitted to exercise that choice without being muzzled, and that that man can stay in and be voted on even if he has only one vote until the crack of doom."

He then proposed an amendment striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except two leaders shall be retired and inserting a provision that when balloting begins candidates shall be voted for until there was a choice.

This amendment prevailed by a large majority, so the rules as to balloting are in accordance with customary rules in national conventions on this matter.

WATCHING THE PARADE.

A Recess Taken to Enjoy a Fourth of July Spectacle.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—A recess of twenty minutes was then taken to witness the Fourth of July parade. There was some protest from delegates who wished to rush business, but the motion for a recess was carried, when it was stated that courtesy due the citizens of Omaha required it. There was a good deal of disorder in the reassembling of the convention after the parade intermission, and the twenty minutes' recess proved nearly an hour long, a part of the time being taken up with one of the numerous songs born out of the growth of the new party.

The Railroads Discussed.

The convention finally got to work, and the roll of states was called for.

A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that "probably through some oversight the ticket agents on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railway officials to have the mistake rectified.

A delegate moved that the Northen Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution. Instantly Marion Cannon, of California, rose to protest against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times, and led to the liveliest scene of the day.

"I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight that the Pacific coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, so far as California is concerned, and so far as I am concerned, to go back to that railroad company, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. (Tumultuous applause.) The democrats and republicans secured half fare, but we, not connected with the railroads, but producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal." (Cheers.)

Up to this time Mr. Cannon showed evidence of his feeling by the increasing tremulousness of his tones. Now he grew livid with passion, as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall that "We can tell those railroad companies that the people will own and operate those roads yet."

Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose and cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and it was several moments before the speaker could conclude.

Referred to the Commission.

Mr. Dean, of New York, grasped the matter to make politics out of it. There was an interstate commission, and he moved that the resolution be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted the railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another.

"Let's use this for the purpose of the political campaign," he said.

The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

The committee on resolutions was still wrestling with the platform, and on the statement that it would be two hours before it could report, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

SINGING TO PASS OFF TIME.

How the Convention Entertained Itself During Recess.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—It was a rare song:

The robber of old was simple and bold,
And rarely put on any frills;
But the robber of today has a different way,
And the taxpayers foot the bills.

That was the song, to the tune of "Robin Hood," which greeted the delegates and spectators as they filed into the big coliseum for the afternoon session.

Get off, get off the earth;
We can't have rest upon it,

was the successor to "The taxpayers foot the bills." They were sung from the stage with spirit by a phenomenal glee club, and were received with enthusiasm.

Half a dozen other lively airs followed, one being accompanied by a kicking shuffle of the feet, as if the bosses saw, with prophetic vision, the general propulsion of an invisible army of office holders of the old parties making an involuntary exodus.

These songs served the double purpose of keeping the audience in a good humor and in the semblance of order. It was 2 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 o'clock p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured sats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even the beginning of business. The immense hall was almost completely filled. It was very sultry, and fully a third of the delegates were in their shirt sleeves.

THE PLATFORM READ.

The Preliminary Skirmishing Was Quite Lively.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—A motion was carried that the resolution committee report such parts of the platform as were ready, and that these be considered while other parts of the platform were being prepared. This was apparently the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot. The suspicion had gained currency that the committee on resolutions was not anxious to make very speedy progress, for the reason that it, as a whole, preferred Judge Gresham as a candidate, and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him.

The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report.

Then an effort was made to proceed at once to nominations, and another to adopt the St. Louis platform without further delay.

They Come In.

These movements becoming known to the resolutions committee stampeded them, and they soon filed upon the stage with a platform hastily concluded, and it was read as follows:

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of the Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, legislatures, congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate voters at polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. Newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice, we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires. National power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on the two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties has permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown out the cries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppression of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand general-in-chief who established our independence we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other, and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; but the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there are no precedents in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars of the commodities consumed in their production.

The currency supply is wholly inadequate to make the exchange. The results are falling prices; formations of combines and rings; and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in other words of the people—should be expanded, as in the case of the postal service, as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of expense shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies, as a party of reform, are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution and upon which not only our individual property but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore:

1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent an increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvement.

(a.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

(b.) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c.) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(e.) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate railroads in the interest of the people.

(a.) The telegraph, telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by the railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, read the platform proposed. The strong sentences, picturing graphically the ruin of the country unless there was reform, were well received and met approbation, but when the sentences relating to the government ownership of transportation in the people's interest was reached there was a demonstration which interrupted progress. The reading of nearly every plank of the platform proper met with some applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and the waving of hats, and the government ownership of railroads plank again got tumultuous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led. The applause and cries of "amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of telephone and telegraph lnies.

A regular camp meeting chorus greeted the land plank. The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved, and though a Missouri delegate was striving from some unknown purpose to get recognition, it was put through by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could put the motion for its adoption.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

A Set of Resolutions Supplementary to the Platform.

Omaha, July 4.—By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and a motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock p. m. prevailed. Delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session and they were all nervous and expectant owing to a lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of an acceptance of the nomination of Judge Gresham. The audience was a large one.

The first actual business was the reading, by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, of a supplement to the platform as follows:

"Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

"That we demand a free ballot and fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

"2. That the revenue derived from the graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

"3. That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions, to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

"4. That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor and demand further the restricken of undesirable immigration.

"5. That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on the government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

"6. That we regard [illegible] the maintenance of a large standing army [illegible] mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton sys[illegible] as a menace to our liberties and we [illegible] its abolition and we condemn the [illegible] invasion of the territory of Wyomin[illegible] hired assassins of plutocracy, [illegible] by federal officers.

"7. That we co[illegible] the thoughful consideration of the [illegible] reforme press the legislative sys[illegible] as initiative and referendum.

"8. We favor [illegible] ional provision limiting the off[illegible] and vice president to on[illegible] providing for the election of [illegible] by the direct vote of the peo[illegible]

"9. That we [illegible] subsidy or national aid to a[illegible] orporation for any purpose."

The immigration [illegible] and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph—that alluding to the force bill and Australian ballot—was read a delegate moved to lay it on the table. They already had the St. Louis platform, he said.

The motion got a second, but was beaten on a vote, nearly the whole convention voting nay. The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were applauded loudly.

Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh, of Ohio, who read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee:

"Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor, with their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any branch who sells such goods."

Mr. Perth, of Texas, moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Dean, of New York, to divide it. The first part expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for but not for the boycott.

"Cyclone" Davis, of Texas was for the boycott.

Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the principles of the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

WEAVER NOMINATED.

The Iowan Gets the Nomination on the First Ballot.

Omaha, July 4.—Then came the roll-call of states for the presentation of candidates for president. The first state—Alabama—was scarcely spouted by the secretary when J. H. Manning arose and promptly placed in nomination General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, amid prolonged applause. An enthusiastic delegate from California said his state was divided on the presidency, but that he would vote for Weaver. The place of Colorado was yielded to S. F. Northen, of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, in nomination.

A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us Washington and Jefferson, General Field, of Virginia.

Stephen H. Bachor, of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive church, said that the people's party was founded on principle, not men, and it demanded as leaders the biggest, brainest and squarest men in the party fold. That was Senator VanWyck, of Nebaska. (Cheers.)

Te principal speech for Weaver [illegible] made by Morris L. Wheat, [illegible] Iowa. M[illegible] Lease, of Kansas, seconded Weaver[illegible] nomination.

[illegible] Brown, of Massachusetts, nominated Mann Page, of Virginia.

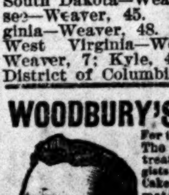
At this juncture Indiana, which had asked to be passed on the first call, declared for Weaver.

The Virginia delegation also withdrew the name of its son and declared unanimousy in favor of General Weaver.

From the very beginning of the roll call, Weaver led all of his competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him, that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half compleed. The Weaver infection seemed to spread as state after state cast its vote unanimously for the Iowan. The Weaver people grew wildly enthusiastic, the culmination coming when the result was annouced, the cheering being loud and long contiued.

The first ballot for president resulted as follows, only one ballot necessary, Weaver being successful beyond cavil:

Alabama—Weaver, 43. Arkansas—Weaver, 12; Kyle, 20. California—Weaver, 2[illegible] Colorado—Weaver, 6; Kyle, 10. Connecticut—Weaver, 8; Kyle, 12. Delaware—Weaver, 1. Florida—Weaver, 18. Georgia—Weaver, 13; Kyle, 39. Idaho—Weaver, 12. Illinois—Weaver, 41; Kyle, 42. Indiana—Weaver, 54; Kyle, 5; Norton, 1. Iowa—Weaver, 2. Kansas—Weaver, 40. Kentucky—Weaver, 40. Louisiana—Weaver, 32. Maine—Weaver, 6; Kyle, 2. Massachusetts—Weaver, 9; Kyle, 18; Page, 1. Michigan—Weaver, 56. Minnesota—Weaver, 27; Kyle, 9. Mississippi—Weaver, 27. Missouri—Weaver, 61; Kyle, 7. Montana—Kyle, 12. Nebraska—Weaver, 23; Kyle, 8. Nevada—Kyle, 7. New Jersey—Weaver, 4. New York—Weaver, 59. North Carolina—Weaver, 20; Kyle, 5. North Dakota—Weaver, 12; Kyle, 1. Ohio—Weaver, 30; Kyle, 22. Oregon—Weaver, 16. Pennsylvania—Weaver, 29; Stanford, 1. South Dakota—Weaver, 1; Kyle, 15. Tennessee—Weaver, 45. Texas—Weaver, 30. Virginia—Weaver, 48. Washington—Weaver, 16. West Virginia—Weaver, 19. Wisconsin—Weaver, 7; Kyle, 41. Wyoming—Weaver, 9. District of Columbia—Weaver, 8.



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Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the August term, 1891, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in July, 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following property of Z. A. Rice, deceased, to-wit: One lot and improvements thereon, commencing at a point on Capitol avenue 56 feet from Hunter street, and running east 98 feet to an alley, thence south on said alley 25 feet, thence west 97 1-2 feet to Capitol avenue, thence north on said avenue 25 feet to the beginning point.

One lot and improvements thereon, commencing at a point on Capitol avenue 81 feet from Hunter street, and running east 97 1-2 feet to an alley, thence south on said alley 25 feet, thence west 96 1-2 feet to Capitol avenue, thence north on said avenue 25 feet to beginning point.

One lot, commencing at a point on Capitol avenue 106 feet from the corner of Hunter street, and running east 96 1-2 feet to an alley, thence south on said alley 25 feet, thence west 96 feet to Capitol avenue, thence north on Capitol avenue 25 feet to beginning point.

The three lots above described are part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia.

Sold for distribution and payment of debts of said estate.

Terms: One-half cash, balance one year, 8 per cent.

F. M. AND JOHN W. RICE, Administrators.

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Those who want the very best flavorings are never [illegible] in purchasing Dr. Price's Vanilla, [illegible] are as natural as the [illegible] extracted.

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You will save 50% of your money in buying
You will remember it by its GOLDEN QUALITIES

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Makes Washing Easy and Saves Labor.
Makes Clothes White and Saves Wear.
Makes Tinware Bright & Saves Scouring.
Makes Paint Clean and Saves Rubbing.
Makes Home Cheery and Saves Time.
Makes Women Happy and Saves Worry.

Unlike other washing powders, this is sold at a reasonable price: about one-half the amount charged for other brands, and yet it is the BEST washing powder made. Look out for imitations. You can tell the genuine by its golden color. For sale by all grocers.

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SAPOLIO
ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.
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A FREE TRIP
—TO—
SARATOGA, NEW YORK;
To the National Educational Association.

The above heading is not intended as a catch, but means just what it says. The lowest rate that will be made by any road to Saratoga to the National Educational Association is $[illegible]7.70 which is certainly a very great inducement, but we have perfected arrangements with the great Richmond and [illegible]anville railroad, the best equipped and only direct line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and [illegible]atoga, to carry specially conducted parties from Atlanta to [illegible]oga from the 5th to the 12th of July, and every person [illegible]hasing and paying for a set of the AMERICANIZED [illegible]CYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA in the best binding, [illegible]ch is only $35, will be given a first-class ticket from Atlanta, Ga., to Saratoga, N. Y., and return, FREE.

Now, you do not need to be told that this is the greatest bargain ever offered you. The like was never heard of before, and we don't believe ever will be again. Our only object in doing this is to advertise our Encyclopaedia and put it into at least 1,000 homes in the southern states within the next two weeks.

The first stop going, will be at Washington City, where our party will be received by President Harrison, and after taking in the sights of Washington City, will go on to New York via the Pennsylvania railroad, the finest system of railroads in the world, and from New York to Saratoga over the West Shore railroad, which runs along the Hudson river. Returning, parties can come by all rail, or have an all day steamboat ride down the Hudson river from Albany to New York, and from New York to Baltimore by rail, and from Baltimore by the York River steamship line, on fine oceansteamers, 200 miles down the Chesapeake bay to Richmond, Va., and from there by rail to Atlanta.

It would be impossible to select a more desirable route. There is but one Washington, one New York, and only one Hudson river, any one of which is worth more than all the attractions offered by any other route.

Every arrangement will be made for cheap rates at the hotels, and for the comfort of the passengers, so that the tirip cannot be anything but one of continued pleasure from beginning to end, and as we will charter Pullman cars, there will be no crowding, and can get through to New York at about one-half the regular sleeping car rates.

Our parties will be in charge of such persons as Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of Atlanta public schools; Mrs. Solomon Palmer, of Alabama; Captain Eugene Harrell, of North Carolina; Major J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas; J. R. Preston, of Mississippi, and F. L. Kern, of Florida, and many other prominent educators over the south.

Remember, we offer a set of the AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA in best binding at the regular price, $35, and give every one purchasing a set between now and the 8th of July, a first-class railroad ticket from Atlanta to Saratoga, N. Y., and return, FREE.

Tickets can be had on and after July 5th, and will be good until August 15th, and longer if desired. Parties wishing to leave Atlanta before the 8th, can do so, as tickets will be good on any train. For full particulars call on or write to

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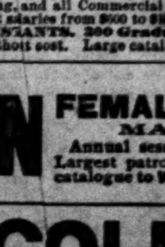

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IT IS $1,800 A YEAR

The City Council Raises the Salary of the Tax Assessor.

MR. CHARLEY KEITH SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

It Was the Fourth of July, but the Council Decided It Was Legal to Hold The Election.

There was a short meeting of the city council yesterday morning in the chamber of commerce, but though short in duration, it was lively enough in point of interest, and several important matters were transacted.

The salary of the city tax assessor was raised from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, and the amount was ordered to be paid in monthly installments.

Mr. Charley Keith, the genial and clever official who has been one of the assessors for several years, was elected to succeed himself, and the manner of his election was in the highest degree complimentary to his services. There was nothing but admiration for his efficient and satisfactory work during the past year, and the unanimity of the council's action was characterized by the emphasis with which they voted for his re-election.

The legality of meeting on the 4th of July—the day set apart for observing the declaration of independence—was heatedly discussed. It was insisted that the council could only meet and adjourn over to another day, and that any other action of the body would be illegal and unauthorized.

The reports of the city comptroller and the commissioner of public works was read and referred.

The Meeting in Detail.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Mayor Pro Tem Reinhardt, Mayor Hemphill being in New York.

The order of the mayor pro tem, calling the meeting, was then read, after the calling of the roll.

As soon as the order was read, Mr. Shropshire arose and raised the question of illegality.

"It is not legal," said he, "to hold a meeting of the council today for the transaction of regular business. It is furthermore not the hour for the council to be in session, and several of the members, anticipating that there would be no regular meeting today, left the city with the intention of coming back tomorrow. If we act today in the usual manner and transact the affairs that will come up before the council, we incur, by so doing, the liability of having our proceedings declared ineffectual."

The mayor pro tem replied that he had conferred with the city attorney, and that he had given it as his opinion that the meeting of the council was perfectly legal.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Turner also gave it as their opinion, from law and precedent, that the meeting was legal, and the question was decided in favor of its legality.

It required, however, a suspension of the rules to change the hour of meeting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the morning, and he moved that the rules be suspended.

Mr. Holbrook then asked for the privilege of introducing an ordinance, which was granted, and the ordinance was read.

It provided for an increase of the salary now paid the city tax assessor, making it $1,800 instead of $1,500 a year, and authorizing the amount to be paid in monthly installments. He stated in support of the ordinance that the books of the assessor during the past year had been faithfully kept, and that if the position was worth anything it was certainly worth the increased amount. The limits of the city had been extended since the last ordinance was passed, fixing the assessor's salary, and that the work of the office was thereby considerably multiplied.

Mr. Sawtell opposed the ordinance, saying that the council had made itself notorious by raising the salaries of different officers, and that if the raise was kept up the council would soon be in the fix of the negro fiddler who kept tuning up his instrument until the strings broke.

"It is now time," said he, "for the council to be tuning down on the matter of salaries. We had better resolve the committee into a board of equalizers and let them inquire into the situation."

"I was a member of the committee," said Mr. Broyles, "that recommended the increase of salary, and I beg to state that we considered the matter carefully and decided that $1,800 was small enough."

Mr. Broyles inquired of Mr. Sawtell if $150 a month was too much to pay a competent man for the work of the office.

The councilman replied that he thought it was, and said that if the assessor needed assistance he was willing to vote to give him help.

"The work," continued Mr. Broyles, "of the office, gentlemen, has increased to almost quadruple the amount since the ordinance was passed, and if the salary was proportionate it would be considerably in excess of the amount proposed. The councilman has said that we are making ourselves notorious. What if we are? It makes no difference if we are satisfied that we are doing our duty. Is it right, that is the question, and I am sure the ordinance is right."

"I am not a member," said Mr. Turner, "of the committee on salaries, but I am a member of the tax committee that was 'cussed out' the other day, and without reason."

Mr. Turner then proceeded to advocate the increase of salary. He was followed by Mr. Broyles and Mr. Murphy. The vote when taken was unanimous in favor of the increase, and was subsequently approved by the board of aldermen.

The report of the city comptroller was then read by caption and referred to its appropriate committee.

The report of the committee of public works was next taken up and read in the aggregate of expenditures. The report was as follows:

Amount Expended During the Month of July

First ward	$ 109 70
Second ward	908 50
Third ward	1,219 69
Fourth ward	663 77
Fifth ward	181 98
Sixth ward	135 11

It was referred to the committee.

Mr. Charley Keith Elected.

The election of the city assessor was called and Mr. Turner placed in nomination the name of Mr. Charles Keith. There was no opposition. The vote stood:

For Keith—Woodward, Shropshire, Rice, Boyd, Reneau, Sawtell, Calvin, Broyles, Murphy, Hill, Turner, Northen, Holbrook, Meadow, Tye.

"I now move that we take a recess until tomorrow at 3 o'clock," said Mr. Shropshire.

"I second the motion," came from Mr. Broyles.

"Before the motion is put," said Mr. Holbrook, "I desire to ask for a leave of absence for the city recorder. He needs a rest and wants to be excused for ten days."

The motion was passed and the leave granted.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed and carried by a vote of 8 to 6.

The council at 2 o'clock left for the stockade, where the members were royally entertained at a barbecue given by Commissioner Dave Wylie. It was in keeping with the commissioner's hospitality—a magnificent and splendid treat, and a genuine patriotic Fourth of July barbecue.

When weak, weary and worn out, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

THAT LAST GUN.

The Official Reports Set at Rest the Firing of That Gun.

That last gun at the close of the late war has been attracting a great deal of attention recently, and has been fully and freely discussed.

There are now several claimants of the distinction.

But the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones has set the matter at rest. Dr. Jones has been reading the stories about the last gun and has given the question a thorough investigation.

"Like the federal soldier quoted in Sunday's Constitution," says the doctor, "and who seemed to settle the question ex cathedra, I, too, have been no little amused at the discussion about where the last gun of the war between the states was fired, for I was satisfied from the first that your correspondents were all wrong, since General Johnston did not surrender until April 26th, General Dick Taylor on May 4th, General Sam Jones, at Tallahassee, Fla., on May 10th; General Jeff Thompson, at Chalk Bluff, Ark., on May 11th, and General Kirby Smith on the 26th of May, 1865.

"I have before me an official chronological summary of engagements and battles, compiled by the war record's office, Washington, then under the charge of that gallant and accomplished soldier, able statistician and fair-minded gentleman, Colonel Robert N. Scott, of the United States army, whose death was lamented as sincerely by confederates as by federals.

"This summary gives a list of the battles and skirmishes of the war, and the casualties on both sides, and I find that after the 16th of April, 1865, the date of the affairs at West Point and Columbus, Ga.—there are given the names of seventeen other affairs, and that after the affair at Macon on the 20th of April, there are given the names of ten other affairs, terminating in General Kirby Smith's surrender on the 26th of May.

"In the affair at Swift Creek, S. C., on the 19th of April, the federal loss was ten killed and wounded, and on the 13th of May, 1865, at Palmetto Ranch, Tex., the Sixty-Second United States colored troops, the Thirty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers and the Second Texas cavalry, no doubt also colored, seem to have been pretty severely handled by the 'gray jackets,' as they lost, according to their official report, 118 men killed and wounded.

"The last gun in any regular engagement was probably fired in this fight—May 13, 1865—although many of the 'blue coats' were made to bite the dust at later dates by independent parties of confederates, who could not brook the promiscuous pillage, rapine and murder in which many of the saviors of the life of the nation were accustomed to indulge in those days.

"Let me add that it is very unsafe to trust our memories for dates of events occurring so long ago, and that it is, fortunately, very unnecessary since the official reports are now accessible to all who will take the pains to search them."

HE IS ONCE MORE FREE.

The Term of W. M. Hathcock in the Fulton County Jail Expires.

W. M. Hathcock is again free, and as he stepped out of the jail yesterday he felt at least a dozen years younger.

The change from the dark, almost gravelike quarters of the Fulton county jail to the clear, open atmosphere of July, is certainly decided, and after six months of patient waiting, during which time there is nothing of interest to amuse—nothing but the slow march of hours, the change is even more decided.

Six months ago he was carried to the jail a prisoner, and many a time in his cell he thought of his quiet home in Campbell county; but the great iron gate was securely fastened and he could only go home in spirit.

But yesterday morning the gate swung open and the prisoner of six months stepped out upon the sidewalk. Catching the odor of the fresh leaves that were sweet after the morning shower, and realizing that he was free to go where he pleased, he remarked to a friend:

"How glad I am to get out. If I know myself I will never get back in there any more."

And he looked like he meant every word of it.

Last night he joined his family and for the first time in many days he enjoyed a good night's rest among the hills of Campbell.

Faded, jaded, tired, overworked women — weak, nervous, delicate and suffering ones. These are the women who are helped to health and strength by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. And if it doesn't do what its makers claim for it, they don't want your money.

For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, the "Prescription" is a safe and certain remedy—a *guaranteed* one. In "female complaints" of every nature, periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, leucorrhea, and all kindred ailments—if it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

No other medicine for women is sold on such trying terms. If any *could* be, you may be sure that it *would* be. Is something else which pays the dealer better, likely to be "just as good?"

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Notice.

We desire to say to persons wishing to place advertising in our "Want" column, that the price is made low purposely and the cash must accompany the order in every case.
THE CONSTITUTION.

Cumberland Parties Forming.

In Atlanta clubs of friends are forming to take shares and lots of the High Point Cumberland Island Company. Messrs. C. H. Swift and John Colvin are already subscribers. Mr. A. S. Seals, of Greenesboro will soon have his party of friends ready. Judge Hamilton McWhorter and his Lexington friends are expected to form another club. Every person who takes two shares, of $100 each, gets a deed to a lot, 50x150 feet, near the hotel. About three hundred heads of families go to Cumberland every year, and if each takes two shares, Atlanta will control the hotel, the game park and the railroad from hotel to beach. See us and subscribe at once. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. june 18-1m

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100 cards with plate, $1.50, at Thornton's.

Niagara Falls Excursion, July 28th.

The C. H. and D., whose magnificent excursions to Niagara Falls, Toronto and the Thousand Islands are always the banner excursions of the summer season, will run another from Cincinnati, Thursday, July 28th. The excursion will go via Detroit and the Michigan Central, "the Niagara Falls Route." The rates from Cincinnati to Niagara Falls and return will be $5, and from Dayton $4.50. Toronto and return will be a dollar higher, and to Thousand Islands and return $5 higher. Tickets will be good for five days from Niagara Falls and ten days from Thousand Islands. For further particulars call on your local agent or address any C. H. and D. agent, or E. O. McCormick, general passenger and ticket agent, Cincinnati, O. July 2 to July 20

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for Children Teething. 25 cts a bottle.

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Persons with weak lungs—those who are constantly catching cold — should wear an **Allcock's Porous Plaster** over the chest and another between the shoulder blades during the cold weather. Remember it always strengthens and never weakens the part to which it is applied. Do not be deceived by imagining any other plasters like it — they are not — may look it, but looks deceive. Insist always on having **Allcock's,** the only reliable plaster ever produced.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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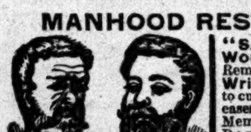

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Bids will be received for the erection of St. Peter's church building to be built at Rome, Ga. The walls may be figured either in rock, marble or brick. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Nixon & Lindsay, architects, 6 1-2 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., or J. Sam Veal's office, 305 Broad street, Rome, Ga. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
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New goods coming in to fill up in every department.

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WOODWARD AVE. LOT, 50x150, FOR $1,250; beautiful. Cheapest lot on that street.
Piedmont ave. lot for $22.50 per front foot.
3 choice lots on Piedmont ave. for $50 per front foot, adjoining lots held at $80 per front foot.
Ponce de Leon circle, 100x250, prettiest lot on the street at $80 per front foot.
3 nice lots on W. Hunter st., electric cars and all improvements, $375 each on installments.
2 new and elegant residences with all modern conveniences on best part of Jackson st., for sale or rent.
82x240 corner lot with five houses and room for several more, one-half mile from carshed; can be made to pay 20 per cent. Price $4,500.
$4,000 for 6-room house and large lot just off Peachtree street.
$6,000 for elegant 2-story house, lot 50x200, within one-half mile of carshed on north side.
$400 per acre for land 3 miles from carshed fronting good thoroughfare on one side and railroad on the other.
We have three hundred pieces of real estate for sale. See us.
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$2,700 BUYS elegant little home in excellent neighborhood on S. Forsyth street; $1,200 cash, balance in one, two and three years; owner lives out of city.
$800 BUYS 3-room house on Powers street.
$1,000 BUYS two 4-room houses that rent for $13 per month on Hardin street; one-half cash, balance one and two years.
$1,400 BUYS good 4-room house, good lot, on McAfee street; $500 cash, balance about $25 per month without interest.
$3,000 BUYS 5-room house, lot 62x225, alley on side, on Bailey street; $500 cash, balance easy.
$2,300 BUYS 7-room house, lot 40x110, on W. Baker street; very cheap.
$2,750 BUYS lovely lot 55x150 with alley on side, on Rawson street; very easy terms.
$2,500 BUYS 6-room house, elegant home, lot 52x106 to alley, on Cherry street; terms easy.
$2,700 BUYS elegant house of five rooms, corner lot, on Simpson street; excellent neighborhood.
$525 BUYS lot 100x200, on Faith avenue, near Scott street.
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$1,500 BUYS seven lots, four 40x100, two 45x135 and one 45x200, on Collins and Longley avenues.
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REAL ESTATE SALES.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR.
—
Real Estate.
—

I will sell at auction before the courthouse door, on Tuesday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,

No. 544 Decatur Street.

A splendid house with lot, 50x115, opposite the Elsas Cotton mill, in the very best portion of Decatur street. Will be sold for the administrator of an estate, to the highest bidder. At the same time and place I will sell

No. 23 Hayden Street,

a splendid cottage, nice lot, well located, near street cars, water, gas and other conveniences. Call at my office for plats of these places and attend the sale. G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.
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Real Estate. Real Estate
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$3,000—House and lot on Richardson st., near Windsor; lot 50x194; a bargain.
$3,250—One of the prettiest lots in Inman Park; fronting Edgewood ave. 80 feet.
$4,750—Ivy st., 8-room house and lot, near Harris.
$6,500—Beautiful Jackson st. house and lot, near Highland ave. Very desirable.
$900—Nice 4-room house and lot on Roach st. Renting for $10 per month; must go.
$2,700—Jackson st. lot, 50x150. A bargain.
$3,000—6-room cottage and lot, 50x200. Nicely located; on good street; must go.
$2,250—Spring street lot, 54x160; near Linden ave. A big bargain.
$1,560—Boulevard lot near St. Charles ave., 52x200.
$9,000—Three acres fronting Grant, Milledge and Glenn streets. Lies beautifully with fine shade.
$1,600—4-room house and lot on Fort st. Cheap.
$3,500—New 6-room house, on lot 57 ft. front. A splendid home near in.
$3,000—Williams st. house, 7 rooms, near Cain.
$1,300—Two nice 3-room houses and lot, renting for $14 per month. Good investment.
$1,000—Wilmer st. lot. 64x153, near the Boulevard, between Rankin and Lawshe.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$1,700—Beautiful lot fronting railroad at depot.
$700—70-foot lot near Agnes Scott institute, beautifully shaded. Also other properties of all kinds; cheap.
Office 12 E. Alabama st Tel. 363.

E. M. ROBERTS, AGENT.
Harry Krouse, Auctioneer
—

Will sell for the administrator of the estate of Mary A. McLendon at the courthouse on the first Tuesday in July (5th day) 1892, at 11 o'clock:

4 houses and lots, situated on West Mitchell and Chestnut streets. Two of the houses are neat 3-room cottages on large shaded lots, occupied by white tenants. The other two have good 2-room houses on nice high lots, with space to add to the present buildings or build others. All are situated within a stone's throw of the West Hunter street electric car line. Terms of sale 1-2 cash, balance 12 months, at 8 per cent interest.

Ware & Owens
—

Pryor street, 47x160, shaded, near Georgia ave.; belgian blocks, sidewalks, electric line; for only $1,500; very cheap.

Four lots on Georgia ave., one block from Pryor street; lies well and shaded; only $2,650, worth $4,500; come quick.

Prettiest corner lot on Ponce de Leon ave., 80x200; at a special bargain.

1,600 feet street frontage inside mile and a quarter circle, at $3 75-100 per front foot; 400 feet of which is laid in belgian block, with car line on it.

Ware & Owens,
Real Estate Dealers,
Corner Broad and Alabama Sts.

Today, at 11 O'Clock,

I sell No. 23 Hayden street and No. 544 Decatur street, at the courthouse door.
Attend the sale. G. W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

$2,000 for 30 acres, with new 6-r dwelling, servant's house, barn and stables; 8[illegible] bearing fruit trees, 300 bearing grapevines, 16 acres cleared, beautiful grove about the residence; 900 feet front on McDonough road; only 7 1-2 miles from Atlanta's business center.
$2,000 for store and dwelling, corner Wheat and Randolph streets, renting at $19 per month.
$2,400 for 8 lots, each 50x150 feet, at Edgewood; all choice and part of the Bishop property; terms liberal.
$2,100 for 2 central lots, half block from Spring street electric line; with all city improvements.
$1,600 for a Spring street lot, 50x120 [illegible] east front, and the place for a nice cottage home.
$7,500 for improved business property on Marietta street, near junction of Walton st. [illegible] Moreland ave. lots, 78x200 feet each, near Neel's academy [illegible] home; at a low price.
$4,250 for a 7-r East Pine street cottage; with all city improvements; on a corner lot 48x150 feet.
$9,500 for a new modern 2-story 9-r West Peachtree residence; east front; cement walk from street to gate; excellent drainage; water, gas, street and walks paved; choice neighborhood; lot 46x150 feet.
Peachtree lots for homes at moderate prices.
$7,500 for 2-story 7-r brick residence, Peachtree street; east front; lot 54x200 feet to alley; water, gas, electric line, paved street in front; fine shade; easy terms.
$4,000 for an Edgewood home, with 5-r dwelling and other outhouses; on very large fine lot, which can be subdivided into a number of pretty residence sites.
$1,500 for a 4-r cottage, 150 feet from West Peachtree, on Alexander street; in a choice neighborhood; one-third cash, remainder in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, 8 per cent interest.
$3,500 for a 4-r cottage on a lot, 30x105 feet, together with a vacant corner lot, 40x10[illegible] feet; high and level; 200 feet from electric line; in a good neighborhood; easy terms.
$3,0[illegible] for a 5-r cottage on fine lot, by the medical college and opposite the Grady hospital; the place for nice boarding establishment.
$15,000 for 30 acres, with a 4-r dwelling, new barn and stables; fine fruit and grapes; beautiful oak grove; long front on McDonough road; only 3 miles from our office; rear fronts E. T., V. and Ga. R. R.; liberal.
Place your property with us if you wish it quickly sold or exchanged.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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A. J. WEST & CO.
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16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.
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The way to make money in real estate is to buy right.
These hot dull days is the time to buy. There is a certain profit in the following bargains:
Manufacturing site corner W. and A. R. R. inside the city limits; 200 feet front on railroad; $30 per front foot; is worth [illegible] will bring $50.
8 acres beautiful overlooking the city; adjoining city limits of West End; $5,500.
10 acres near Wan Winkle's, close by where so much work is going on; will soon bring $1,000 per acre; can be bought now for $4,500.
Center street lot, 60x185, large enough for three nice cottages, $1,750.
$1,650 to loan at once.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor street, Kimball House.

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Glass Company Property
FOR SALE.
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Splendid Opportunity to Start a Paying Glass Manufacturing

By virtue of an order [illegible] court of Fulton county [illegible] be received by me on [illegible] erty of said Atlanta [illegible] entirety, including [illegible] buildings, walls [illegible] pot shell, stone [illegible] bricks, stone [illegible] Also bids [illegible] parts of [illegible] the 14th day [illegible] said [illegible] Atlanta [illegible]

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New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
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Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaussee d'Antin and Rue Meverbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., July 5, 1892.

Georgia's Pride.

Atlanta extends her heartiest welcome to the state educational convention now in session at the capitol.

If there is any one thing that Georgia is prouder of than anything else it is her magnificent system of public education and the noble men and women whose culture and devotion have made it what it is. The teachers in this convention stand in the front rank of the workers who have done so much to make Georgia one of the most progressive states in the union. Among them will be found many who have distinguished themselves in science, literature and art, and in various lines of public service. They are a brainy, self-sacrificing host of intellectual pioneers whose quiet lives shine with the luster of good deeds and grand results.

The schoolmaster, while apparently in the background, is one of the most potential factors of our civilization, shaping the destinies of the nation, and stamping his impress upon our language, literature and laws. He should be held in loving honor from the palace down to the hut, and the victories of peace which he wins in every generation should claim more of our admiration than the victories of war.

To these gentle apostles of sweetness and light who are within our gates today The Constitution sends its salute to swell the general chorus of welcome!

Mugwump Tactics.

It has been pointed out time and again that democratic success in New York state is absolutely essential to the election of the democratic presidential ticket. We suppose that every democrat thoroughly understands the situation so far as New York state is concerned, for there is no excuse for misunderstanding it.

If the democrats should fail there, immediately the mugwumps would set up the cry that Mr. Cleveland had been knifed by Senator Hill and his friends, and Tammany would come in for a fair share of abuse. What is most singular and suspicious at this time is the fact that the mugwump organs, The New York Evening Post, The Times and others that have achieved notoriety in handling the platitudes of mugwumpery, are doing all in their power to bring about democratic defeat in that state. Their idea seems to be that the friends and followers of David B. Hill ought not to be permitted to support Mr. Cleveland at the polls, and their plan is to so insult the Hill democrats by abuse of themselves and their leader, as to drive them into a hostile attitude.

Quite recently the David B. Hill Club of New York, recognizing the clear purpose of the mugwump organs, passed this resolution touching the matter:

"Resolved, That it would be wisdom on the part of The New York Times, The Evening Post, and all of our mugwump brethren to immediately desist from further abuse of Senator Hill and the democratic party in this state and city, and that all labor fraternally henceforth with but one object in view—victory in November."

The spirit of this resolution is admirable. It is temperate and kindly, and, what is more, it is wise. Nevertheless, The Evening Post, answering promptly for the mugwumps, says that the abuse will not stop and that if the friends and supporters of Senator Hill don't like it they can "get out of the company of the mugwumps, Bacon and Fairchild, and of all the [illegible] of Cleveland and Stevenson."

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this, and that is that the mugwumps propose to continue their war on the Hill democrats in New York in spite of the fact that it threatens the defeat of the party. Their hatred of Hill and his followers outweighs their love for Mr. Cleveland. They are willing to sacrifice the ticket they have helped to make rather than forego their attack on an element that is essential to democratic success.

It is a very pretty kettle of fish, and it is very mugwumpian in shape and savor. Usually those who have succeeded in securing the nomination of the candidate of their choice immediately turn their attention to conciliating and harmonizing opposing elements in order that the ticket may receive the unanimous support of those who belong to or who are willing to act with the organization. But this is not the way of the mugwumps. [illegible] that the support of [illegible] followers of Senator Hill [illegible] election of Mr. Cleveland [illegible] everything in their [illegible] support sulky and [illegible] which the south is [illegible] We do not desire [illegible] such a debt [illegible] the defeat of Mr. [illegible] inevitable force bill [illegible] like to approach [illegible] object and to minimize [illegible] that have [illegible] hatred of Hill superior to their patriotism? Do they not owe it to themselves and their friends, to say nothing of the country at large, to drop their childish abuse of democrats and go into the campaign to win? If they have any influence at all, it seems to us that they are in honor bound to exert it in behalf of Mr. Cleveland. Can Mr. Cleveland be helped by abusing democrats?

That is the question that interests the whole country.

Mr. Lodge's Great Men.

Congressman Lodge replies in the current Century to the criticisms drawn out by his paper in that magazine some months ago on "The Distribution of Ability."

Mr. Lodge sticks to it that New England and New York furnished nearly all of the great men in our past history, and as some objection was made to his authority, Appleton's Cyclopedia of National Biography, he quotes the Brittannica to show that he was right in his classification. The Boston Journal says of it:

> In fact, the Brittannica classification emphasizes the results of the Appleton tables, if anything. Three hundred and seventeen names of distinguished Americans are noted in the new enumeration. Of these, no less than 157, or fully one-half, are to be credited to New England, and 87 to the middle states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. As in the former classification, this leaves only a very slender representation to the west and south. Among the New England states Massachusetts stands pre-eminent. Of the 157 distinguished men produced by this section, our commonwealth contributes 93. Connecticut comes next with 35; then New Hampshire with 11; Rhode Island, 8; Vermont, 7; and Maine, 3. Among the southern states, Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," is, as might be expected, the most conspicuous. Of the 54 southerners of distinction she is credited with 29.
>
> The race distribution of these 317 distinguished Americans is significant. No less than 248 of them are set down as of English extraction, 16 are of Scotch descent, 16 of Scotch-Irish and 15 of Huguenot. No other race in our composite population is represented by more than 7.

We are inclined to agree with Richard Malcolm Johnson and other old-time southerners in the opinion that biographies, histories and cyclopedias in this country are misleading as to the distribution of ability. There has always been a spirit of Boswellism in the north, and for a century and a half no man of local prominence in that section has escaped the so-called historians and biographers. Many men have been written into fame who would have lived and died in the south, leaving behind them no chronicle of their actions. Southerners have been busy developing their country, settling the southwest, adding more territory to the national domain, and fighting out our various wars. They have lived and died, and many of the most notable among them are known only through local traditions. If they had lived in New England the village Boswells would have taken their lives, so to speak, and the cyclopedia makers of this generation would have grouped them together for Mr. Lodge to utilize in his statistics of the "Distribution of Ability."

This is about the size of it. Even as great a man as William L. Yancey narrowly missed a biographer, and not until he had been in his grave nearly a generation was the needed book supplied by Colonel John W. DuBose, whose work has recently won deserved approval at home and abroad. There are great men and able men who have never had any biographers, and Georgia alone has about as many of them in proportion to population as any other state can claim.

Carnegie Summed Up.

Almost simultaneously with Carnegie's cut in wages comes the announcement in The New York Telegram that his company has absorbed the iron and steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited; Allegheny Bessemer Steel Co., and the Keystone Bridge Company at the Edgar Thomson Steel works, DuQuesne Steel works, Homestead Steel works, Lucy furnaces, Keystone Bridge works, Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, Beaver Falls mills, Scotia Ore mines, Larimer Coke works and Youghiogheny Coke works.

The company has a capital of $25,000,000 and will employ 40,000 men. The mills adopting the Carnegie scale of wages are about 400 in number. They all closed down last Friday leaving 150,000 men out of employment.

One object of the proposed reduction in wages is to make it easier for the northern mills to compete successfully with the southern mills. The Chicago Inter Ocean shows the animus of the movement when it declares that southern cheap labor in iron districts is a menace to northern labor. It says:

> It is not long ago, little more than a year, that the democratic press of the north—true to its steadfast hatred of a well-paid body of laborers—rejoiced in unison with that of the south over the successful invasion of northern markets by southern made iron. It cackled in glee over the enforced suspension of work in the Youngstown, O., iron district, and predicted a monopoly of the iron trade by a few southern states. Next to the delight which the democratic press experiences over the prospects of American markets flooded with the products of cheap European labor is that which it feels upon the discovery of raw products of scandalously and unnaturally cheap American labor.
>
> To all this The Inter Ocean replied that were southern iron made under like artificial conditions with northern, it would not regret the southern invasion. That if more natural advantages, such as the proximity of iron ore to coal and limestone and greater facilities in mining, gave the south manufacturing supremacy it was its duty to maintain it, and that the north must develop new industries.
>
> But, since it was not so much these natural advantages that were aiding the south, but rather the artificial, unnatural, and illegal advantage of cheap labor—made and kept cheap by systematic debasement of the late southern laborers to the rank of voteless and unschooled chattels—The Inter Ocean warned northern workmen of the danger of longer acquiescence in the southern infamy.

It has been shown time and again that living is cheaper in the south than in the north and that our laborers are practically as well paid as any class in the country. But the Carnegie crowd are determined to cripple our iron industry if they can, and their first step is to force their men to accept lower wages. Then, after they secure control of the field, they expect through their monopoly to keep wages down.

But this man and his methods are thoroughly understood, and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch voices public sentiment in the following:

> Andrew Carnegie, who is now summering in Scotland, was once a poor man. Being gifted with more than usual astuteness he set about to better his condition, like other poor men, but instead of following the biblical injunction and earning his bread in the sweat of his brow, he got a few privileges from a too generous government which enabled him to travel the royal road to riches. These privileges were of enormous value. By means of them he increased his wealth from nothing to $20,000,000. They also enabled him to increase the wages of his employes, but strange to say he did not do this. Instead he bought a castle in Scotland and built a palace and a fortress in Pennsylvania. He is now trying to reduce wages in order to make a heavy contribution to the campaign fund of the republican party, which promises him still more privileges in the event of success. This is the whole philosophy of Andrew Carnegie and every other man who has grown rich at the expense of the American people.

It remains to be seen what the harvest will be.

Who Are the Dodgers?

The republican editors are running about and making a great many funny motions, their purpose being to draw the attention of the voters of the country away from the force bill issue. They run hither and yonder, shaking the bushes, and crying aloud that free trade is wiggling its tail in the undergrowth.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's newspaper says that the force bill issue is a "bogy." Mr. Harrison's New York organ says that the force bill issue is a sham and a farce. Mr. Murat Halstead, in a voice that can be heard from Brooklyn to Cincinnati, says that the force bill issue is a nuisance. And all of them, with one accord, pretend to believe that the democrats are trying to dodge the tariff issue.

It is natural that those who are hiding out in the bushes should suspect others of indulging in the same pastime. Just how the democrats can dodge the tariff issue we do not perceive. It is down in the platform in black and white, and if there is any dodging or straddling in it we should be glad for the organs of monopoly to point it out. There was a disposition on the part of the leaders in the democratic convention to indulge in something very like a straddle, but the convention took the bit in its teeth and ran away from the desires of its leaders.

If, since the convention adjourned, there has been any attempt on the part of a democratic organ to dodge the tariff issue, we have not heard of it. Such an attempt would be not only futile, but, if it came from any prominent democrat, would be calculated to throw the campaign into confusion. The tariff issue will have to be faced and fought out to the end. The main trouble is that the republicans themselves will have to face it, and this, in view of the condition of labor and the extraordinary lockout in the iron regions of Pennsylvania, is not a pleasing prospect for the party of the monopolists. Whenever there is any dodging on the tariff issue, it will be found that it is the republicans who have taken to the woods.

There is no dodging in the republican platform on the force bill issue. The intentions of the party to raid the south and take charge of the state elections are carefully and clearly outlined. There is no concealment. The plans of the Harrison administration are vigorously set forth. But the organs are dodging. They want to ring down the curtain on this part of the republican programme. Remembering the verdict of 1890, they are afraid to go before the people on the force bill issue. They seem to have just now discovered that it strikes at one of the fundamental principles of our institutions.

Dana on Journalism.

In a recent interview, Editor Dana, of The New York Sun, said that the young man who enters journalism should have good health, good temper, upright principles and the best education he can get, and the most varied knowledge, provided it is accurate. Inaccurate knowledge, he says, is a nuisance.

The veteran journalist thinks that the best outfit for the young newspaper man is to know the Bible, Shakespeare and the constitution of the United States. He should have convictions, and especially political convictions, and belong to one of the great parties, because they are the great agencies of political and social life. A college education will be found to be of advantage. Concerning a school of journalism, he says:

> I don't believe in that, because the education the journalist wants is general education—the more general the better. He should have every knowledge and every experience. For instance, it is of great importance to have experienced religion if a man wants to be a journalist—I mean religion in the old orthodox sense. He should have been through the intellectual stage which belongs to the conviction that he is lost, and can only be saved by Jesus Christ; because that is a human experience of great importance. It makes an immense contribution to his intellectual resources. A school for journalism may be very useful, but I think that the boy who comes in here to my room thirty or forty times a day to execute the orders he receives will have more professional knowledge after awhile than any one could get in a school of journalism.

Editor Dana is master of many languages, and ranks high as a scientist. He is fully equipped for many lines of work, and at the age of seventy-two is an active worker. He dictates his editorials, and they have the same incisiveness and finish that characterized them when he wrote every line with his own hand.

He believes that a man should be serious-minded to succeed, and it seems to him that the tendency of public life is improving. Men are born more honest than they used to be, and men are getting more independent. It is his idea that a rich man is more likely to be honest than a poor man because he is less likely to be tempted. Great fortunes, he claims, preserve the means of doing great things, and in time rich men will see that money is a drag and they will try to put it to the best use.

There is nothing pessimistic in the talk of this old man of seventy-two. He looks on the bright side, loves his work, and proves that a man may be a walking cyclopedia and still enjoy a vacation like a boy. Perhaps, with the exception of Gladstone, there is not in the wide world a man of books who equals Mr. Dana as a man of affairs, or one who so thoroughly enjoys both work and play.

Can't Mr. Whitney induce his mugwump friends to take a vacation? It would be a great relief to the democratic party.

Mr. Horace White should pause in his pursuit of Hill long enough to help Cleveland a little.

What would Mr. Harrison do with a free coinage bill? Let the democrats test the matter.

The thumbscrew of protection has turned 150,000 working men out of employment in the iron regions. And yet the organs of monopoly say the democrats are trying to dodge the tariff issue.

Could the democrats of the house hurt Harrison worse than by sending him a free coinage bill? There would be loud calls for an anaesthetic.

By all means let Mr. Harrison have the free coinage bill to play with. If it is loaded, the explosion won't hurt the democratic party.

Some of the republican heelers are still explaining how the Blaine boom missed connection.

"Bill" Chandler says that Clarkson has been making a fool of himself. The remark will apply to the republican party—the whole kit an' bilin'.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Gladstone created a sensation when he attacked the wealthy classes in his Edinburgh speech. He said: "It is a pity that the titled, educated and wealthy classes have approached the home rule question in such an implacable spirit, while the poor Irish show the utmost willingness to make every concession, but in all the great controversies in the last fifty years the leisure classes have always been wrong."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When They Count the Votes.

O won't there be rejoicing
When they count the votes,
And the loudest sort o' voicing
When they count the votes;
When they take 'em from the box,
And the people throng about 'em,
Will the candidate with socks,
Or the candidate without 'em,
Be elected or dejected when they count the votes?

O won't there be a reckonin'
When they count the votes;
Won't creditors be beckonin'
When they count the votes;
When the balloting is done
And the trouble all adjusted,
On a "bust," the man who won,
And the other fellow—busted!
O the cheering and the swearing when they count the votes!

Fifty Georgia editors announced last week that "during our absence our paper will be in charge of the devil." They believe in giving the devil his due once in a while.

The Columbus Sunday Herald is a very bright newspaper. It has a gossipy style about it which "takes" with the people.

Gave Him a Good Send Off.

A man never loses anything by squaring his accounts with the editor before leaving this world for another. A recent Georgia obituary in the editorial columns, reads: "Six hours before he died he settled his account in full and is now slumbering sweetly on the bosom of Moses."

Mr. Madison Cawein, poet, has a very happy faculty of twisting and torturing the English language into verse. A recent eastern idyl of his in The Times-Democrat is a notable example of the agony of expression which sometimes afflicts him. What a good thing it would be for his readers if Mr. Cawein, who is really a poet, would write naturally. He excels when he does this, and should, therefore, cease to masquerade in poems with Asiatic cholera.

LONGSTREET'S WAR HISTORY.

General Longstreet, Lee's great lieutenant, is in the city on business of more than usual interest. The time has come, in his opinion, when the story of the late war, from his standpoint, should be told. Others have fought these battles o'er, but always with some policy or friendship to sustain. General Longstreet views the war in its purely military light, telling the story with the skill of a master. The work, which he has well in hand, will thus be of special interest as a military classic.

General Longstreet has paid Mr. P. J. Moran, one of The Constitution staff, the great compliment of selecting him to revise the work before it goes into the hands of the printer. Mr. Moran's ability for such work is well recognized, and under his guidance it will soon be in readiness for the reading public. General Longstreet's attention was first called to Mr. Moran's work when the latter wrote an interview with him upon the occasion of the death of General Grant. So remarkable was the production that The Century company made special inquiry to discover the author.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

There are quite a number of young men in Columbus who, while not yet twenty-one years of age, will reach their majority in time to vote in the fall elections for county and state officers. In reply to the question: "Are these young me entitled to vote in primary elections?" Hon. Thomas W. Grimes says that young men not twenty-one years old at the date of the primary election, but who will arrive at majority in time to vote in the elections for the legislature and other state officials, and for county officers, are unquestionably entitled to vote at the primaries. This right is given them, not only under the registration law, but is accorded to them by democratic usage.

Hon. Felix Corput, of Floyd, is now squarely in the senatorial race from the forty-second senatorial district, and The Rome Tribune says that he will "have a walk-over." Hon. W. C. Bryan is a candidate for re-election as representative from Floyd, and Mr. J. H. Spullock has also entered the lists for that honor.

Many are the compliments Hon. W. C. Glenn is receiving from the press on his voice for the attorney generalship. The people have had a good opportunity to study the workings of his railroad bill, and the press at large is discussing its benefits to counties through which railroads pass, and placing them prominently before the people.

The political gossip of The Columbus Herald says that candidates for office are having a huge time in that vicinity. The Herald says:

> "Almost nightly meetings are held down among 'the willows' on the river bank or in other parts of the city. The other night I saw one candidate followed by a string of voters that stretched from the Alabama warehouse to King & Daniel's corner. The 'boys' get up a crowd, make short talks, drink ice water and pull for their favorite. The present race for county officers is growing hot and bitter among some of the candidates and their friends, but I guess they will all be friends again, after the battle is over, and support the nominees like good democrats."

The Eatonton Messenger says that the democratic primaries for senator and representative have been postponed to July 27th. This action was taken by the executive committee because it seemed probable that twenty or thirty voters would attend the Third Georgia reunion at Athens July 20th, the date formerly selected for the primaries, and the committee desired to give as many democrats as possible the chance to vote.

The Macon Evening News pays this deserved compliment to Hon. W. Y. Atkinson:

> "Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, chairman of the Georgia democratic executive committee, has discharged the duties of his trust with marked fidelity and ability. He has been untiring in his efforts in behalf of the democratic party and has displayed an energy and zeal which are worthy of emulation by all democrats. During Mr. Atkinson's term of office the democracy has been subjected to the most trying experience in its history. Its very existence has been threatened by an insidious foe that attempted its destruction in its own household, and whose leaders began by protesting their strongest allegiance to its principles. Through this trying period Mr. Atkinson's efforts have never flagged, and the fact that the enemies of democracy have been repulsed and disheartened is largely due to his skill and determination. It would be a graceful and appropriate tribute to his good offices for the party to reward Mr. Atkinson's faithfulness with a second term as chairman of the executive committee."

MAY BE FATAL.

The Injuries of Colonel Peek Regarded as Extremely Serious.

HE IS THROWN FROM A BUGGY

And Receives Dangerous and Probably Fatal Injuries.

HE WAS PARALYZED BY THE FALL.

Watchers Are at His Bedside Expecting His Death—Sad News for Thousands of Friends.

Colonel W. L. Peek, one of the most prominent figures in Georgia politics, and one of the recognized leaders of the third party, lies at his home in Rockdale county paralyzed and unable to move.

Watching by his bedside with great anxiety are kind friends and relatives and skilled physicians. Colonel Peek's condition is extremely critical, and it is doubtful if he ever recovers. He is suffering from injuries received in an accident late Sunday afternoon. [illegible] if it does not cost him hi[illegible] Colonel Peek badly disabled p[illegible]

All over Georgia thousands of people will await anxiously for news from Colonel Peek's bedside, for in every section of the state he has warm friends.

How It Occurred.

Sunday afternoon when the sun had sunk low into the west and the shadows were lengthening, Colonel Peek went out for a drive with his son, Mr. Horace Peek. The horse they drove was the one that has been driven by the family for a long time and was perfectly safe. The ride was greatly enjoyed by Colonel Peek. The cool, fresh air, and the sight of the blossoming fields pleased him and not until dark came on did he turn his horse's head homeward. Near Colonel Peek's home is a steep hill which the public road leading by his home descends. In going down this hill Sunday afternoon the horse Colonel Peek was driving stumbled and fell forward.

The force of the fall suddenly propelled the buggy and the sudden jerk threw Colonel Peek from his seat. He fell forward in front of his buggy, striking the ground on his shoulder. He rolled over, after falling, turning a complete somersault. The fall was a bad one for Colonel Peek and left him unconscious, and suffering excruciating pain. His spine was badly injured, causing paralysis.

Colonel Peek was taken to his home and Dr. Rosser, the family physician, called in. He found Colonel Peek's condition to be very serious. Colonel Peek was still suffering greatly last night and his death is feared. If the accident does not prove fatal, it will be several weeks before Colonel Peek will be out again.

All over Georgia this news will be read with regret. Everywhere he is known Colonel Peek has friends. He is honest and steadfast, and without regard to party lines his death would be received with genuine sorrow in Georgia. He is a good neighbor, and a man against whom no charge can be brought.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Contingent Fee Business.

Editor Constitution—Apropos of the article in The Constitution of July 4th, by Mr. Cooper, and the action of the grand jury in regard to contingent fees, it might be well to say that the railroad corporations are not the only ones who suffer by the practice of champerty and maintenance among unscrupulous lawyers.

Private corporations and individuals have been ruined and their business broken up by the number of damage suits brought against them and the amounts claimed injuring their commercial standing. This is a strong point urged by the legal vultures to induce a settlement. "We'll ruin your credit, harass you in business, destroy your peace of mind and cause you serious expense," says the legal blackmailer, "if you don't come down and settle this case."

The merits of the cause determine the extent of the extortion. If the grounds for action are meager and not well taken, the question often is, What will you give? What will you give to have immunity from worry, expense, loss of credit, etc.?

This new industry among these shysters seems to be supplanting the hitherto supposed more beneficial industries of commerce and manufacture. They seem to be throttling those that are established and a sure preventive of the establishment of more.

"O tell it not in Gath," and don't mention it in Chattanooga, Macon or elsewhere. There are no new factories starting in our city and those that are here are groaning under a heavy load and crying aloud for emancipation.

1. From prosecutions which amount to persecution.
2. From exorbitant and prohibitory taxation; special taxation, licenses, etc., not required in cities where manufactories are expected to thrive.
3. From water rates, which other cities do not impose.

These conditions are a continual menace to the commerce and manufactories of our city, and affect directly or indirectly every good citizen in it; every man engaged in commerce or manufacturing, every real estate owner, yes, and every lawyer; for one business should not be driven at the expense of another, but let all be built up in a legitimate way for the general good of the community.

We have no complaint to make against our brethren of the learned profession who conscientiously espouse the cause of the poor and the maimed, if it is done in an honorable, upright and clean manner, but we deplore the necessity of the grand jury being obliged to correct an evil which the attorneys of the Fulton county bar should have regulated without their aid. GEORGE S. MAY.

Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1892.

The Railroad Situation.

Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—Editor Constitution: I beg to make my compliments to your Mr. Cooper and give him my cordial thanks for his sensible article of date on the southern railroad situation. It reminds me of a remark of Governor Brown to the effect that our people all wanted railroads built but as soon as they were running sued for damages for the most trifling cause and that he was out of the business. Without these iron lines which now reticulate every section of the state, Georgia would now have about one million inhabitants, there would have been no Atlanta, Fulton county lands would be worth from $2 to $10 an acre, manufactories nowhere and wages about 50 cents a day.

Some forty years since our railways were regarded with pride and even affection by our people. They were "our roads," built with "our money," and controlled by our people.

It is useless to speculate about the changed attitude of public sentiment. It certainly exists. Whether ambitious members of the profession are the cause or the effect is uncertain, but it is fortunately true that when the investments in railroad securities had been shifted from the south to north a controlling amount fell into the hands of our people, who managed to move the headquarters into the center of the south. I do not say where the blame lies for the sudden and violent change which moved all this vast business away from its natural center to its extreme edge, but it was a sad day to me to see this army of able and influential men leave. I believe it was a sad day for the south, and I can but hope that The Constitution's fight will encourage a more friendly attitude among our people towards the great corporations which can do so much for us. SIDNEY ROOT.

TWO LARGE AUDIENCES.

Carmencita Wore the National Colors When She Danced.

Atlanta takes to innovations when they suit her.

A matinee performance starting at 11 o'clock in the forenoon may well be regarded as something of a novelty, but the unusual event made no difference to the theatergoers. DeGive's was crowded yesterday morning at the Deshon Opera Company's performance. It was another beautiful audience, too, the house being largely filled with ladies.

"Olivette" was the opera given. Frank Deshon kept the spectators laughing. He introduced a pantomime burlesque basedall act and did it very cleverly. The opera went well and was enthusiastically appreciated.

Gautier opened her third week and danced delightfully. Her serpentine dance has lost none of its charm. She is the impersonation of grace and has won the hearts of all who have seen her.

Senorita Carmencita appeared in the national colors, a red skirt, blue waist, covered with silver stars, blue slippers fastened with red ribbons around, ankles clad in white hose. She wore a similar costume at the night performance and it was perfectly appropriate for the day. At night she received some beautiful flowers and the audience called for her so long even after her second dance that the curtain had to be raised and she danced a few steps the third time. This was the first time she has yielded to the applause to give a third dance.

Gautier was heartily applauded at night, too, and many flowers were thrown to her.

"Erminie" will be given tonight and there will be some elegant box parties present. On Thursday night a benefit will be given to Frank Deshon. There will be a matinee tomorrow afternoon.

MANY TENTS

Will Be Scattered Around Atlanta by the Ministers.

The evangelical ministers held an interesting meeting at Trinity church yesterday morning.

The association was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Mr. T. T. Christian.

There was no particular business to be brought before the association, so the exercises were principally devotional.

Mr. G. G. Smith, who is largely interested in Sunday school work, gave a very interesting talk on "Advantages of Tent Meetings," in which he said that two-thirds of the people who attended these meetings were people who were not connected with the church in any way.

Bishop Fitzgerald took up the discussion where Mr. Smith left off and enlarged upon the subject in such a way as to convince the association of the importance of tent meetings, and as a result Atlanta will soon have several large tents erected in its different localities.

An invitation was extended through any of the pastors to all laymen who wished to attend the meetings of the Evangelical Ministers' Association.

The subject to be discussed at the next meeting is, "What is Sensational Preaching?" The discussion will be lead by Dr. Robins.

Among the visitors present were the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Americus, and F. P. Brown, of Fulton circuit.

THEY WERE PARDONED.

Mayor Pro Tem Reinhardt Issues One Pardon for Several.

There are not near so many prisoners in the city stockade this morning as there were yesterday morning.

And its all due to a big pardon granted by Mayor Pro Tem Reinhardt.

Yesterday morning the mayor pro tem saw every one brimfull of happiness as he came down town, and instantly his mind turned upon the unfortunate prisoners in the stockade. Without hesitating a minute the mayor decided to pardon as many as he thought were entitled to clemency. An hour later this paper had been transmitted to Hon. D. G. Wylie, commissioner of public works:

Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1892.—Hon. D. G. Wylie, Commissioner of Public Works, Atlanta, Ga.: You are hereby directed to release all convicts whose terms will expire between now and the 6th instant. Also all females that were in the stockade except those sent out last night. Also all minors under fourteen years of age. A. M. REINHARDT.

Before 10 o'clock the stockade force had been reduced materially.

THE BOWLING ALLEY DONE,

And the Members of the Piedmont Driving Club Are Pleased with It.

The new bowling alley of the Piedmont Driving Club has been completed, and is now ready for the members.

It is situated to the left of the gate, and in front of the clubhouse.

There are four alleys, each made in the best manner possible. The buffers at the lower end are so constructed as to make very little noise. The balls are from the best makers. The club has always been a favorite resort for its members on sultry afternoons, a place where they can escape the heat of the city and its myriad noises, and find rest and refreshments, but since this addition to the many attractions of the place it will be more frequented than ever before.

MR. HENDRIX BETTER.

He Is Steadily Improving and Will Soon Recover.

Hon. J. C. Hendrix, who has been quite sick for the last few days, was a great deal better last night.

If he continues to improve he will leave in a few days with two of his daughters, Mrs. J. W. Donson and Miss Maynne Hendrix, for the northern and eastern resorts. They will also visit Canada. Mr. Hendrix, who has been a citizen of Atlanta for thirty-three years, has never been absent more than two weeks at any one time.

The Assassins Shot.

Goschen, Va., July 4.—Granville Leech, a prominent citizen of Rockbridge, was assassinated last night. Just as he was leaving his gate he was killed by a pistol shot. The first shot entered his side. He then started to run and had gotten twenty feet when he fell and the murderer then put a pistol to his head and fired, the ball passing from temple to temple. Leech was known to have enemies, but the inquest of the jury failed to connect any especial person with the shooting.

The Last of the Gang Killed.

Middlesboro, Ky., July 4.—(Special.)—William Partin, chief of police of Pineville, was killed today by Lucius Smith. They were at a picnic with a negro, and hit him over the head with a billy. Smith resented. Partin reached for his pistol when Smith fired. Five shots were exchanged between them, when Partin fell dead, shot through the heart. Partin is the last of the old Partin gang in the Partin-Turner feud.

Cholera in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Official advices from Sacator state that in the past two days twenty new cases of cholera have been reported there and eight deaths from cholera have occurred. Only one of the persons attacked by the cholera has been known to have had any communication with places where the disease existed or with persons suffering from it. The disease is spreading at Astrakan. On Sunday there were nineteen cases in town.

Waiting for the Report.

Washington, July 4.—No official report regarding the seizure of the British steamer Coquillon has yet been received at the state department, but the officials of that department have no doubt whatever of the accuracy of the press dispatches on the subject. The question of illicit sealing is in no wise involved in the case.

A WARM CAMPAIGN

Is That Being Waged in Great Britain This Week.

LITTLE SPEAKING, MUCH FIGHTING.

The Conservatives Do Not Understand Gladstone's Tactics.

EIGHTEEN ELECTIONS HELD YESTERDAY.

A Unionist Meeting Broken Up by the Opposition—Benches Smashed and Women Frightened.

London, July 4.—The unionist press continues to accuse the liberal party and its candidates, especially in the metropolis, of keeping the home rule question in the background. It is, however, compelled to admit, though it does so reluctantly, that Mr. Gladstone has not adopted this course, and that on the contrary he rather facilitates the task of the unionists by stating all the difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining home rule without giving his following the slightest idea how to meet them.

The Chronicle echoes The News' panegyric upon Gladstone's speech at Glasgow Saturday, and accuses landlords and employers of labor all over London of intimidating voters by ordering the removal of all radical election bills from the windows of their houses and of supplying lists of their employes to election agents for the purpose of marking and thus making known those who support the radical cause.

The Chronicle expresses regret at the adoption of such tactics, which, it says, throws discredit upon the conservative cause and warns those who adopt them that their actions are illegal and render them liable to the infliction of heavy penalties.

Rev. Newman Hall publishes in The London Times today records contained in his diary of two conversations which he had with John Bright in May, 1887, in which Bright denounced Gladstone's espousal of home rule.

Mr. Perrault, a delegate from the Montreal Chamber of Commerce to the recent congress of the Chambers of Commerce, in a letter printed today protested against the description of Quebec by a correspondent of The Times as an ignorant, priest-ridden country, and against other unfair statements of the same character, which, he says, have been published with the view of influencing the Protestant vote. On the Irish question Mr. Perrault says he regrets that such a paltry object should suffice to induce the maligning of a country which had twice preserved the dominion to the British crown.

Eighteen members of the house of commons were today returned without opposition. Thus far nineteen conservatives, six liberal unionists and six liberals have been elected. Polling is proceeding quietly, but vigorously.

A unionist meeting which was being held at Petersborough was broken up by political opponents of the party, and a free fight ensued, during which benches and chairs were smashed and the hall in which the meeting was being held was much damaged. A number of ladies who were present sought refuge on the platform when the disturbance began and finally fled to the street. Several persons were injured.

R. M. FLAGLER'S BIG SCHEME

To Bring South American Trade to the Doors of the Eastern Market.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 4.—The work of extending the St. Augustine railroad to New Smyrna is rapidly progressing. H. M. Flagler's orders are that trains must be running between those two points by August 1st. In fact, the road will be completed by the first of next week.

Mr. Flagler's project is to follow the eastern coast to deep water. Men are working at New Smyrna, and large gangs are at Titusville, working from that point both ways. Further down the coast surveys are in progress looking to the building of an immense iron pier, which shall carry trains safely to the outer waters of Biscayne bay, where they can meet vessels of the largest tonnage and of the greatest draught.

This means the most direct route between the Atlantic seaboard cities and the West Indies and South America, bringing New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston 180 miles nearer Havana than they now are via Tampa. It means the bringing of the South American trade to the very doorsteps of the eastern markets and the capturing from the Plant system of the fast mail and its attendant trade and travel. It means, also, that the deep water port of Florida is to be at Miami and Biscayne bay.

On top of this scheme is the project to build a railroad from Biscayne bay over coral reefs, islands, keys and shallow water right into the heart of the city of Key West, and millions of New York and Philadelphia capital is behind it. The Clydes are said to be in the Flagler project, and altogether the combination is a big one, financially and in influence.

FEAST OF THE SIOUX.

Congress of the Tribe—Celebration of the Erection of a New Church.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. D., July 4.—Six thousand Sioux Indians are here to take part in the congress of Catholic Sioux Indians. The congress was called to afford them an opportunity for a conference in relation to their spiritual and temporal affairs. The occasion chosen is the celebration of the completion of the fine new Catholic church erected by Miss Frances Drexel and the dedication thereof at this agency. The exercises yesterday were of a purely religious nature. The dedication ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Martin, and were of the most impressive character. The congress proper will be held this morning. A great pole and brush pavilion has been erected. This meeting will be followed by a magnificent dog feast, which it is intended shall surpass in splendor any previous gastronomic performance. The afternoon will be devoted to races, shinny and other sports, and at 4 o'clock a ration issue will be made. The powwow will conclude tomorrow.

THE PROHIBITION FIGHT

To Be Kept Up by Men Who Are Anxious to Run Into Office on It.

Augusta, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—As expected, the prohibition issue will be injected into all coming municipal and county elections. This afternoon Mr. J. H. Bredenburg announces himself as a candidate for clerk of the superior court against Mr. E. Keaner, the present incumbent, who is a prohibitionist. Ex-Mayor Robert H. May will oppose Coroner Walter A. Clark. There is talk of Mr. John M. Hayes running for sheriff against Captain P. J. O'Connor, who is a strong anti. It is also rumored that Mr. William Dunbar, who voted the dry ticket, will be in the race for ordinary against Judge A. R. Walton, who is an anti-prohibitionist, and that Mr. Charles T. Hollingsworth, a prohibitionist, will oppose Mr. J. V. J. Steed, an anti, for his office of receiver of tax returns.

He Is a Doctor in Divinity.

Dawson, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Rev. W. H. Patterson, pastor of the Baptist church here, was complimented with the degree of D. D. by the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

The McIntosh Dragoons Coming.

Darien, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The McIntosh Light Dragoons left today for Camp Northen, thirty-three strong, Captain C. H. Hopkins commanding.

RECEIVER COMER.

United States District Judge Speer's Decision Yesterday Morning.

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN THE CENTRAL.

The Change Made So as to Bring About Greater Freedom of Discretion in Management.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—President Hugh Comer is now sole receiver of the Central Railroad and Banking Company. The order was signed by Judge Emory Speer this morning. A circular prepared by Mr. Comer in New York, where he now is, was issued in which he announced his acceptance of the trust and assumed control of the property, its assets and franchises, and ordered operations to be continued by the heads of the departments as heretofore.

This is the first move toward a reorganization of the entire system and is the result of a bill filed by Lawton & Cunningham and Denmark, Adams & Adams, of this city, representing creditors, the principal of whom were the Speyer loan people.

Judge A. Pratt Adams was present at the meeting of the directors today and gave an explicit statement of what Mr. Comer has done in New York. His failure to raise all of the money needed was due to the belief of financiers that the Central should undergo some form of reorganization. A thorough investigation of its financial condition, taking its average earnings for three years, seemed to show that it was too heavily encumbered with fixed charges. Then the creditors feared further complications over the 42,000 shares of stock in the custody of the Central Trust Company. The Speyer people aided in the efforts to raise money and from them Mr. Comer secured some of the money used in meeting the obligation to the leased roads. They were very reasonable and stated that they would not call their loan or sell the securities pledged with them, as the conditions of the loan gave them the right to do. All of the parties to the bill, Judge Adams states, desired Mr. Comer to be made sole receiver. They all feel the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability. He was unwilling to accept without the consent of his associate directors and receivers. This was willingly given by them at the meeting this morning. Mr. Comer, it is stated, will insist on a most incisive and healthful reorganization of the fiscal schedule of the properties in the Central system. He will have the earnest support of the Central directors who remain such while losing thier power as receivers. The directors believe that when the stockholders of the leased roads are made aware of the exact situation of the Central system and other railroad properties in this section of the south, they will be willing to assist in the reorganization on a safe basis, but accepting some lower rate of interest which is justified by their earning capacity or value as feeders.

Mr. Comer's Reply.

President Comer has prepared a reply to the statement of Clyde, Maben & Goadby, extracts from which were published in The Constitution about a week ago. This reply, which was first published in The New York Financial Chronicle, reads as follows:

New York, June 28, 1892.—To the editor of The Financial Chronicle: Inasmuch as you have published in the columns of your deservedly influential journal the statement of Messrs. Clyde, Maben and Goadby with reference to the Georgia Central's affairs, which seriously reflects upon the directors and receivers of that property, as well as upon the people and the courts of Georgia, I am sure you will not close your columns to this reply. Mr. Clyde and his associates complain of the action of the federal court in placing the Georgia Central in the hands of receivers. This action was taken upon the suit of a stockholder of that company. Certainly neither the Central Railroad Company nor its receivers are in anywise responsible for that litigation. The averments contained in the complainant's bill that the court deemed it its duty to take cognizance of the case for the purpose of adjudicating the issues therein presented. For this purpose, and in order to preserve the status quo until the cause could be properly determined, the court constituted the then president of the Georgia Central, General E. P. Alexander, its temporary receiver, authorizing and directing him to continue and conduct the business of the company without change in the books and accounts, as he had theretofore been doing. General Alexander had been president of the company for some years previously, having been chosen for that position and continued in it by the Richmond and Danville people. When the hearing was had upon the application for the appointment of receivers, the Central Railroad Company filed its answer affirming the validity of the lease under which the Danville had been operating the Central system, and otherwise opposed the application for the appointment of receivers. The Danville, on the other hand made no opposition to this proceeding, but on the contrary abandoned the possession of the property and surrendered it to the court and repudiated the lease. That company asked the court to accept its surrender of the property and to confirm its action in this behalf. The counsel of the Central company argued earnestly in opposition to the application for receivers. I respectfully submit therefore that the Danville people are in no position to complain of the action of the court, which doubtless was largely influenced by the attitude and course of the Danville company. Inasmuch as this company abandoned the property and surrendered it to the court, the appointment of receivers to manage the property followed as a necessary and logical result. At this hearing Judge Pardee, the circuit judge, presided with Judge Speer, and came from New Orleans for this purpose at Judge Speer's special instance and request. The opinion of the court appointing the present receivers and deciding against the right of the Terminal company to vote its block of 42,000 shares of stock, and thus control the Central Railroad Company, was delivered by Judge Pardee. Mr. Clyde and his associates declare that "this decision is unparalleled in the history of law," and that the action of the court "was unprecedented, and is believed to be illegal." Without pausing to comment upon this criticism of the judgment of able and experienced jurists of high station and national reputation, I beg leave to suggest that the Danville company had the right to appeal from this decision to the circuit court of appeals, and I submit that if its counsel or representatives had really believed that the decision was "absolutely illegal, unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of law," it is a reasonable presumption to indulge that the appeal would have been promptly taken. On the contrary, however, this decision was acquiesced in. This decision was predicated upon the following provision of the constitution of the state of Georgia, which was adopted in 1877, and was, therefore, a part of our fundamental law at the time, and long before the time, that the Danville and Terminal companies acquired their holdings in the Central railroad: "The general assembly of this state shall not have power to authorize any corporation to buy shares or stock in any other corporation in this state, or elsewhere, or to make any contract or agreement whatever with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to encourage monopolies, and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void."

Mr. Clyde and his associates further complain of the action of the court in restoring the possession to the receivers of the Central Railroad Company of the New England and Savannah steamship stock, which was the property of that company, and was placed in escrow to abide a determination by arbitration under the lease of the Central's liability for a certain claim preferred against it by the Danville company in December, 1891, about the time when the Central railroad and Southwestern railroad dividends, for which the Danville company was liable under the lease, became due. Space does not permit me to discuss the facts attending this matter, but I respectfully venture the assertion that there is no one familiar with the facts who really believes that the Danville company had the slightest claim upon this stock, and I deem it sufficient, in reply to the criticism of Mr. Clyde and his associates, to cite the opinion of the counsel of the Richmond and Danville and the Terminal company, who in a recently published and well-considered interview of his in The Atlanta Journal, in referring to this decision, says: "I regard the decision of Judge Speer as doing substantial justice between the parties and such as was required by the spirit of equity." Again, this able and distinguished counsel says of this decision: "It is just such a decision as I would have rendered had I been in his place." Again, in the same interview, this learned gentleman further declares: "Judge Speer has been courteous and patient and I believe in earnestly endeavoring to fully protect the interests of all parties. He feels the dignity of his judicial station, and I feel sure that all parties will receive a patient hearing and impartial decision from him." This, be it observed, is a recent interview published after the suit of the Central against the Richmond and Danville was brought, and while it was pending. Surely, then, if it be true, as stated by Mr. Clyde and his associates, that they are "advised that none of these apparently arbitrary acts of this court are legal, and that they cannot be sustained," it is evident that they were not so advised by the counsel of the Richmond and Danville or Terminal companies, who are certainly most competent to speak upon this subject, and surely it is remarkable that from none of these decisions has an appeal been entered. It will be borne in mind, too, that the question as to the right of the Terminal company to vote its 42,000 shares of stock has been the subject of two different and distinct decisions.

Mr. Clyde and his associates complain of the numerous garnishments and attachments that have been issued against the Richmond and Danville company in Georgia. It is undoubtedly true that numerous garnishments and attachments have been issued against this company, but it is likewise true that they were predicated upon claims against that company which are valid and undisputed obligations, and I have yet to learn that the debtor who defaults upon his obligations has a right to complain of creditors who seek by legal process to recover their debts.

Mr. Clyde and his associates affirm that large losses were incurred by the Danville company in operating the Central railroad. In reply I cite the affidavit of H. C. Ansley, assistant auditor of the Richmond and Danville, who has been for years, and still is, in the service of the company, made March 25, 1892, in which he swears that "the total net earnings for the eight months ending February 29, 1892, are $1,784,127.05." To this should be added $192,922.50, pay rolls for February, 1892, which are deducted from the net earnings as given by Mr. Ansley, but which were afterwards paid by the Central railroad. There should be further added to these net earnings the sum of over $280,000 received from the Ocean Steamship Company. It will, then, be perceived that the assistant auditor of the Richmond and Danville company differs from Mr. Clyde and his associates, and to their statement that the Central railroad was operated at a great loss I oppose this affidavit of their official, who certainly ought to know whereof he speaks, showing that the net earnings for eight months were considerably in excess of two millions of dollars, a sum greater than the entire annual fixed charges.

Mr. Clyde and his associates further declare that "this appointment of receivers by Judge Bond is not only not inimical to, nor in opposition to, any plan for the financial reorganization and rehabilitation of the Danville system, but will be found to greatly facilitate in the plan of reorganization." In reply to this statement I would quote from the circular letter of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. this day given to the public: "Therefore, upon learning of the appointment of receivers for the Richmond and Danville property by the United States court, we applied to Mr. W. P. Clyde to know whether, in case we undertook the reorganization, the suit now under his control would be transferred to us and the present receivers resign in favor of Mr. Spencer, and stated to him that, in our opinion, such a course was essential. He declined to give us any assurance, and our conversation with him leads us to doubt his loyalty to any reorganization plan whatever, although he, as one of your committee, signed the request to us to undertake the same."

In closing, allow me to add that neither I nor the directors of the Central railroad have any desire to injure or embarrass the Danville or Terminal company. The proceedings instituted by us against the Danville company were only taken after our earnest efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment had failed. Soon after my election as president and chairman of the receivers of the Central railroad I spent a week in New York, using every possible effort to bring the matters in issue between the Central and the Danville companies to a fair and proper settlement, and it is only just for me to say that I believe this desirable end could have been attained if the president of the Danville company had been left free to act in its behalf. The directors of the Central railroad were therefore forced to the conclusion that they had either to abandon and surrender what they believed to be the just claims and rights of the company which they represented, or to enforce these rights by litigation. We are willing now, as we have always been, to have all matters in controversy between the Danville and Central companies adjusted by any fair and equitable method. We are ready now, and will ever be, to cooperate cheerfully in any effort that is made looking to the relief of any of the companies that are involved. Far from desiring to injure the Danville company, we shall regard with gratification the success of any plan that can restore it to credit and prosperity.

The counsel of our company, for the information of the stock and security holders, have had prepared a pamphlet containing, together with a brief history of the litigation, all the decisions rendered by the United States courts for the southern district of Georgia affecting the Central and Danville companies. Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Savannah, Ga. I herewith hand you a copy.

H. M. COMER,
President and Chairman of Receivers of Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Norwood, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The town of Norwood was treated to a grand entertainment Friday evening, gotten up and engineered by Mrs. W. H. Cooper, music teacher. The programme was rich and varied, combining both pathos and humor. Every piece presented elicited loud applause. Mrs. Cooper this morning is the recipient of many compliments for her grand success. The proceeds of the entertainment go toward furnishing the parsonage.

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Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Diamond Edwards to Mr. Thomas F. Stocks. The marriage will take place July 14th, at the home of the bride. Miss Edwards is a young lady of rare beauty, and has many accomplishments, while Mr. Stocks is one of the leading young business men of this city.

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Mrs. F. M. Van Pelt, of Newnan, returned to the city yesterday from Galesburg, Ill., accompanied by her little daughter, Ada.

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Mrs. S. S. Solomons and her two daughters, Misses Clara and Zipp, of Charleston, en route to the Virginia springs, are stopping for a short time with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Alexander on Peachtree street.

Greenesboro, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A reception was given Friday evening by Professor and Mrs. P. P. Carter complimentary to their niece, Miss Janine Carter, of Virginia, who has been visiting them for several months.

Barnesville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Murphey gave a garden party at their residence on Thomaston street last night in honor of Miss Jennie Hollis, of Americus, who is visiting them. It was one of the most enjoyable socal gatherings in the history of Barnesville.

This has been a gala week for Barnesville. The largest and most successful commencement in the history of its pride, the Gordon institute, has just closed and some of the many visiting ladies are staying over awhile adding much to the attraction of the society of Barnesville.

The name of one of Atlanta's citizens is still heard by old and young in connection with the commencement which has just passed. All who talk of it speak of Benjamin J. Conyers's speech as a wonder and predict a great future for this young gentleman.

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Misses Helen and Amanda Moore are entertaining a charming house party at their ideal summer chateau, "Arcadia," at Tallulah Falls. Among those from Atlanta are Misses Marsh and Bigby, and Messrs. Crankshaw, Hall and Will Black.

***

Mr. Thomas B. Paine and Frank West are taking the waters of Tate Springs this week.

***

Miss Pearl Simpson, of Marietta, is visiting Mrs. M. E. Phillips, corner of Luckie and Forsyth streets.

***

Mrs. Henry Jackson and family are now at Exeter, whence they go in a few days to spend the summer at Old Orchard beach.

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The Ladies' Benevolent Society will give a lawn party at the residence of Mrs. Byers, corner of Loyd and Pulliam streets, on Thursday evening, July 14th. Ice cream and refreshments will be served. A pleasant entertainment is promised all who attend.

ATLANTA SHUT OUT

By That Ball Team from the Iron Puddlers' Town.

LEACH PITCHED A GREAT GAME,

But the Boys in Blue Found Him for Five Hits in One Inning—The Attendance Was Large.

Birmingham shut Atlanta out yesterday in the presence of the biggest baseball audience Atlanta has ever given.

And the game was one of the very best ever put up in the south.

The gates were thrown open at 2 o'clock and instantly the crowd began pouring in. For two hours the stream was almost an unbroken one and long before the game began the sale of grand stand tickets had been stopped.

Every box was occupied, every seat was taken and every inch of available space was covered by some one. The smokers could accommodate no more, while the bleachers were packed with ladies and gentlemen. Down the right field foul line there were at least a thousand people, and half as many more would have been there had not Director Bosche prudently kept them off.

The assembly was not only the largest Atlanta has ever given up but it was composed of the best people. It was nearly 5,000 strong.

The Atlantas presented Leech, and up to the sixth inning he pitched a remarkable game of ball. But in the sixth the Birmingham sluggers dropped upon him for four singles and a double and that gave up four runs. Petty led off with a scratch and McGann went out at second on Mills's hit. Gans's hit advanced Mills and Broderick sent them a base further. Then Klusman and Gans scored, Niles brought Broderick and Klusman home.

Up to the sixth only two hits were made off Leech and after that only one was given.

He did not give up a base on balls and besides striking out eight men made a clean hit.

Petty pitched a great game, too, and Atlanta was simply unable to touch him.

ATLANTA.	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Prescott, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porter, 1b	3	0	0	1	9	0	0
Hill, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ardner, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Foster, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schabel, c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Key, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	4	1
McGann, ss	3	0	2	1	4	1	0
Leach, p	3	0	1	0	0	3	0
Total	29	0	4	3	24	11	1

BIRMINGHAM	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mills, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	4	0
Gans, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Broderick, lf	4	1	1	0	3	0	0
Klusman, 1b	4	1	2	0	15	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
McMahon, ss	3	0	1	0	2	2	0
Bell, rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Petty, p	3	0	1	0	0	6	0
Total	32	4	8	2	27	14	0

Score by innings:
Birmingham ....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 *—4
Atlanta ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary—Earned runs—Birmingham, 3. Two-base hits—McGann, Klusman. Struck out—By Petty, 4; by Leach, 8. Bases on balls—by Petty, 2. Umpire—McLaughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Carmencita Upon the Grounds.

The game was half over when the Carmencita party arrived.

She had hoped to get out in time to see the game start, but she had guests at lunch and it was late being served. When it was over she was driven hastily out to Brisbine park. The dancing queen wore a costume of white satin. A rosette of the American and Spanish colors was pinned upon her left shoulder and as she walked up the grand stand, escorted by Messrs. Bosche and Kuhrt, of the board directors, she was a picture. Senor Pablo Eschepare, the leader of the students, and Senor Antonio Montealegre, one of the company, accompanied her. The immense crowd in the grand stand recognized her and broke into applause as she made her way to the gayly decorated box.

The red, white and blue and the red and yellow, the national colors of the United States and of Spain, waved from the box, distinguishing it and making it conspicuous even to the most remote seat on the bleachers.

"It is very pretty," said the dancer, as she took a seat.

She smiled in acknowledgement of the applause, and the first thing after sitting down asked for the colors of the two teams. The Atlantas she designated as el blancos—the whites, their colors being white and blue. The Birminghams were solid blue. Neither club had made a run. Carmencita took in the situation at a glance. One of the Atlantas hit the ball hard.

"Bravo, el blanco!" she cried, and clapped her hands.

The latter was put out at first.

The visitors scored four runs in one inning and she applauded again although her heart was with the home team.

Senor Montealegre knows the game thoroughly and when the star did not understand a play she turned to him.

Leech sent a ballsquarely over the plate. The Birmingham man looked at it but never moved.

"Una estrikas," Carmencita cried (if the orthography is bad it is the fault of the ink). He missed the next and the third.

"Tres estrikas and out," the black-eyed beauty exclaimed, delightedly.

"That makes my heart bleed," she remarked as the Birminghams scored their fourth run.

She still had faith in the "blancos," and turning to Senor Eschepare, said:

"I bet you ten to five on el blancos."

He replied that he did not want to bet against the home team although he had no hope for the boys then. And the senorita won $10 as Van Bibber did at the races, by not betting.

When the game was over, Carmencita's party, which had been joined by Manager Sandford Cohen, of the Deshon Opera Company, and Frank Deshon, waited for the crowd to get out. A large part of the crowd waited for the senorita to pass. The bleachers gave up a good part of their patrons who ran across the grounds, assembled in front of the decorated box and cheered for Carmencita. She got out finally, running a gauntlet of interested eyes. There was a rush and the senorita had to move quickly. A throng collected about her carriage and gave her a rousing cheer as the party drove off.

She had been a mascotte in drawing a crowd if not in making runs for the home team. She enjoyed the game and on the return, passing a Birmingham m return, passing a carriage carrying Birmingham men, called to them:

"You did very well, boys," and then added sotto voce, "but you ought not to have beaten el blancos."

Colcolough Will Pitch Today.

The game today will be called at 4 o'clock and Berryhill will make a stubborn effort to take it.

Colcolough will do the pitching for Atlanta.

Atlantians have never seen the Charleston wonder work yet and are anxious to see him. He is in excellent condition and wants to make his bow before an Atlanta audience. Berryhill believes that he can beat Birmingham with either Campfield or Colcolough in the box and as he is smarting under the shut out the Alabamians gave him yesterday, it is certain that he will do his best today.

The teams will be:

ATLANTA.	Position.	BIRMINGHAM.
Colcolough	Pitcher	Bell
Schabel	Catcher	Sweeny
Porter	First base	Klusman
Ardner	Second base	Mills
Foster or Key	Third base	Niles
McGann	Shortstop	McMahon
Long or Foster	Left field	Broderick
Hill	Center field	Gans
Prescott	Right field	Petty

Long will more than likely be able to play today and if he is Foster will go to third base.

He Was an Umpire.

Nelson, the baseball player, whose foot was crushed off at Austell Sunday morning, had just been appointed a league umpire by President Genslinger, and was en route to Atlanta to officiate when the accident occurred.

Memphis Won Two Games.

Memphis, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—Memphis continues her phenomenal playing, winning both of the holiday games today from Montgomery. The grounds were wet from frequent showers, and both in the morning and afternoon the weather was very threatening. Big crowds attended, despite these unfavorable conditions. The attendance in the morning was 1,000, and in the afternoon 3,000. Pitcher Sherwood came off the bench to pitch the morning game for Memphis, and showed that his delivery is much improved. Montgomery could only make four hits off him, while Memphis rapped Gillen for nine safe ones. The errors were largely attributable to the slippery grounds. Duffsey caught the first part of the game for Memphis, but afterward gave way to Bolan.

Score by innings:
Memphis ....0 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0—6
Montgomery ....0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—4

Batteries—Sherwood, Duffsey and Bolan; Gillen and Pietz. Base hits—Memphis, 9; Montgomery, 4. Errors—Memphis, 3; Montgomery, 4. Earned runs—Memphis, 2. Stolen bases—Phelan and Parks. Double plays—Parks, unassisted. Bases on balls—Memphis, 8; Montgomery, 9. Hit by pitched balls—Duffsey and Lanser. Struck out—By Sherwood, 2; Gillen, 6. Passed balls—Duffsey, 2. Wild pitches—Gillen and Sherwood. Time—2:10. Umpire—Taylor.

The crowd was so dense in the afternoon that it surged even to the foul lines. It was most enthusiastic, and at times critical, poor Mr. Umpire receiving good-natured abuse. Memphis started out by earning a run on Phelan's hit, a sacrifice and Kearns's hit. Daddy Phelan put himself back in grace, by the way, making four hits and a double in five times at the bat. Montgomery earned two in the second on Conley's safe one, Weikart's three-bagger and Behne's single. This was all the visitors made. Memphis earned two more in the fourth on Kearns's hit, Clingman's double and O'Connor's long liner to left field. The other two runs by Memphis were in the sixth, when Kearns went to first on balls, Clingman hit, O'Connor sacrificed and Moss singled.

Score by innings:
Memphis ....1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—5
Montgomery ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Blue and Bolan; Behne and Pietz. Base hits—Memphis, 12; Montgomery, 5. Errors—Memphis, 2; Montgomery, 3. Earned runs—Memphis, 4; Montgomery, 2. Two-base hits—Clingman and Phelan. Three-bagger—Weikart. Stolen bases—Phelan, 2; Kearns. Double plays—Moss, Bolan and Parks; Stickney, Weikart and Conley; Conley and Behne. Bases on balls—Memphis, 3. Struck out—Meara, 2; Dunn, Moss, Blue and Bolan. Passed balls—Bolan. Time—1:55. Umpire—Taylor.

Macon Wins and Loses.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—The Macon and Chattanooga teams played two games here today in the presence of upwards of three thousand spectators. The first game was called at 2 o'clock. Bailey did the twirling for the visitors, and Phillips occupied the box for the locals. Macon won by bunching her hits in the fifth and seventh innings. The fielding game put up by both teams was brilliant, four double plays by the home team being notable features.

Score by innings:
Chattanooga ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Macon ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 *—2

Summary—Base hits—Chattanooga, 6; Macon, 5. Errors—Chattanooga, 1; Macon, 1. Earned runs—Macon, 1. Two-base hits—Hart, Hess and Somers. Left on bases—Chattanooga, 5; Macon, 7. Struck out—By Bailey, 3; by Phillips, 2. Passed balls—Doyle, 1. Bases on balls—Phillips, 1. Time—1:25. Umpire—Hofford.

The second game was called at 4 o'clock. Bailey again appeared for Macon, and Keenan did the twirling for Chattanooga. The latter was very effective, and up to the seventh inning only allowed one clean hit. Seeing the game was won, he did not exert himself after the seventh. The fielding of both teams was sharp and pretty, the center field work of Crawley being a notable feature.

Score by innings:
Chattanooga ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3
Macon ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Summary—Base hits—Macon, 8; Chattanooga, 8. Errors—Macon, 1; Chattanooga, 1. Earned runs—Chattanooga, 1. Double plays—Gillen, Weddige and Joanes; Hill, Geiss and Ryan. Left on bases—Chattanooga, 5; Macon, 6. Stolen bases—Chattanooga, 2. Sacrifice hits—Chattanooga, 2. Time—2:20. Umpire—Hofford.

Mobile Wins and Loses.

New Orleans, July 4.—(Special.)—New Orleans played a very listless game in the morning, Mobile playing but little better, but scrambled in with two runs and shut out the locals, the defeat being largely due to Bammert's error. In the second game the locals were victors, and the home agrregation played a fine game and had it won up to the eighth inning, when a wild pitch and a wild exchange of throws between the pitcher and catcher allowed Mobile to tie the score. That necessitated extra innings, and while Crowell held Mobile down New Orleans scored the winning run in the twelfth on Plock's hit, two sacrifices and Fuller's error. Fuller's play was rotten. Kelly has some new players coming.

Score by innings—First game—
New Orleans. . . . . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Mobile. . . . . . . .0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Daniels and Williams for Mobile, Ortman and Adams for New Orleans; hits, New Orleans 4, Mobile 2; errors, Mobile 1. bile 1.

Second game—
New Orleans. . . . .0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Mobile. . . . . . .0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—4

Batteries—Crowell and Adams for New Orleans, Neal and Williams for Mobile; hits, New Orleans 8, Mobile 10; errors, New Orleans 4, Mobile 7.

The Game in Athens.

Athens, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Harmony Grove and Athens played ball here today. The game resulted fifteen to four in favor of Athens. The batting work of Quillain and Jackson, for the Grove, and of Vason and Reaves for Athens was very fine.

Baseball in Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Milledgeville was downed by Sparta in a game of baseball here today by a score of 11 to 9. Several wild throws cost the home boys the game. Herty, Milledgeville's pitcher, struck out twenty-three Spartans, only three base hits being made.

This Game in Sandersville.

Sandersville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The crack Gordon ball team, composed of a professional battery and four other hired players, from Macon, played Sandersville this afternoon. Gibson was invincible and undoubtedly the best pitcher ever seen in these parts. Strike outs—Gibson 16, with one scratch hit off him. The score was 20 to 2 in favor of the locals.

BIG LEAGUE GAMES.

At St. Louis—Morning game—
St. Louis. . .4 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—9. BH 9 E 2
Philadelphia. .0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0—2. BH 2 E 2
Batteries—Galvin and Buckley, Keefe and Cross.

Afternoon game—
St. Louis. . . .0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3. BH 4 E 1
Philadelphia. .1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 *—6. BH 9 E 2
Batteries—Gleason and Buckley, Carsey and Cross.

Cincinnati—Morning game—
Cincinnati. . .5 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 *—9. BH 9 E 4
Boston. . . . .0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 2—7. BH 7 E 7
Batteries—Chamberlain and Vaughn, Nichols and Bennett.

Afternoon game—
Cincinnati. . .3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—6. BH 6 E 8
Boston. . . . .0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 2—7. BH 7 E 7
Batteries—Dwyer, Chamberlain and Vaughn Stivetts and Bennett.

At Pittsburg—Morning game—
Pittsburg. . . .0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0—7. BH 7 E 4
Baltimore. . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2. BH 2 E 3
Batteries—Baldwin and Mack, Gunson, Robinson and McMahon.

Afternoon game—
Pittsburg. . . .2 1 0 2 0 0 4 0 1—10. BH 10 E 1
Baltimore. . .0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2. BH 2 E 3
Batteries—Miller and Terry, Freeman and Gunson.

At Cleveland—Morning game—
Cleveland. . .0 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 2—9. BH 9 E 0
Washington. . .0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2. BH 2 E 3
Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer, Knell and Milligan.

Afternoon game—
Cleveland. . .1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3. BH 9 E 4
Washington. . .3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—4. BH 7 E 4
Batteries—Rettige and O'Connor, Killen and McGuire.

At Louisville—Morning game—
Louisville. . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0. BH 0 E 6
Brooklyn. . .0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 *—4. BH 4 E 1
Batteries—Viau and Dowse, Stein and Dailey.

Afternoon game—
Louisville. . .0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—4. BH 6 E 4
Brooklyn. . .0 2 2 1 0 0 2 0 *—7. BH 11 E 1
Batteries—Saunders and Dowse, and Haddock and Daly.

At Chicago—Morning game—
Chicago. . .1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2. BH 2 E 0
New York. . .0 3 1 2 0 0 0 5 *—11. BH 11 E 1
Batteries—Gumbert and Schriver, Rusie and Boyle.

Afternoon game—
Chicago. . .1 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 3—12. BH 12 E 0
New York. . .1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5. BH 7 E 6
Batteries—Hutchinson and Schriver, Chane and Doyle.

HOW THE HORSES RUN.

Brighton Beach Races.

Brighton Beach Race Track, July 4.—Seven races were decided here this afternoon before an assemblage of fully fifteen thousand Fourth of July pleasure seekers. The weather was fair, the track fast and speculation brisk with sixty-four bookmakers and mutual machines as stakeholders.

First race, five furlongs, Lord Dalmeny won, Early Blossom second, Busted third. Time, 1:01 1-2.

Second race, four furlongs, Play or Pay won, Reginald second, Bliss Colt third. Time, 49 1-2.

Third race, seven furlongs, Nomad won, Zampot second, Tradesman third. Time, 1:29 3-4.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, Lowlander won, Badge second, King Crab third. Time, 1:46.

Fifth race, one mile, Cynosure won, Tom Tough second, Experience third. Time, 1:43 1-4.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, Ballyhoo won, Crochet second, Long Lance third. Time, 1:29 3-4.

Seventh race, steeplechase, short course, Delaware won, Clamor second, Ecarte third. Time, 3:16.

Monmouth Park Races.

Monmouth Park, July 4.—First race, six furlongs, Correction won, Kingston second, Picnicer third. Time, 1:13 1-2.

Second race, Independence stakes, six furlongs, St. Michael won, Womanche second, Spartan third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, Fourth of July handicap, first division, Tournament won, Madstone second, Reckon third. Time, 1:43.

Furth race, Ocean stakes, mile and a furlong, Longstreet won, Entre second. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, second division of Fourth of July handicap, one mile, Sir Matthew won, Candelabra second, Kildeer third. Time, 1:43 1-2.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, Arab won, Fremont second, Volunteer II third. Time, 1:20 1-4.

Seventh race, five and a half furlongs, Little Mid won, Rightaway second, Perrier-Jouet third. Time, 1:08 3-4.

Washington Park Races.

Chicago, July 4.—First race, five furlongs, Miss Spot won, Belle Blackburn second, Darevela third. Time, 1:14 1-2.

Second race declared off.

Third race, one mile, Sir Bevys won, Content second, Gilford third. Time, 2:03 1-2.

Fourth race, Sheridan stakes, $1,500 added, mile and a quarter, Newton won, Cicero second, Seal Diver third. Time, 2:32 1-4.

Fifth race, six furlongs, first heat Guido won, Shoshone second, Big Three third. Time, 1:27 1-2. Second heat Guido won, Shoshone second, Big Three third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race, one mile, Patrick won, Lord Willowbrook second, Elrayo third. Time, 2:00 1-4.

Seventh race, six furlongs, Ruby Payne won, John Winfield second, Great Dixon third. Time, 1:30 1-2.

CITY NOTES.

The largest and most luscious plums of the season were seen by a Constitution man yesterday morning. Mr. R. A. Hemphill brought in a few handsome clusters from Hollywood farm, where they were grown by Mr. W. J. Pitts. These tempting plums were introduced by the J. T. Lovett Company, of Little Silver, N. J., and the Hollywood specimens show that they are exactly suited to our soil and climate. The trees are so heavily burdened with them that the limbs are breaking down under a weight which they are unable to support.

Judge Andrew E. Calhoun, the distinguished judge of the Atlanta police court, has gone to Tate Springs to enjoy a well-earned rest. There is no official position in the city which requires closer attention and harder work than that of the recorder, and after having to spend so much time in passing judgment on the kaleidoscope of crime which is presented in the police court, a season spent at Tate will do much to reinvigorate the genial buoyancy for which the judge is famous.

A GAME FIGHT

Will Be Put Up by Billy Murray and McElroy.

THEY HAVE SIGNED TO DO BATTLE,

And Will Meet in Birmingham Thursday, July 21st, for Two Hundred a Side and Gate Money.

Billy Murray, the Atlanta athlete, and Gene McElroy, the Birmingham slugger, have signed articles, and will battle to a finish in Birmingham on Thursday, July 21st.

The fight will be for blood, too, and the best man will pull down a snug bank account.

Murray and McElroy have been trying to get together for some time, and now that the mill is a dead certainty, lovers of the fistic art are assured of an opportunity to see the best, grandest and hardest fight ever put up in this section of the state.

Two weeks ago there was a correspondence between the two men, and a mill had about been arranged for the 4th, yesterday, when Murray's friends jerked him back. The Atlanta boy has never been licked up to this time, and has a clean record. His friends were induced to believe that McElroy was too big for him, and thinking that he had mighty little chance to win, they refused to let him go in.

McElroy came over from Birmingham yesterday with his backer, Morgan Kerr, and at once began a search for Murray. They were both mighty anxious to make a go with the boy, and followed up their start with a dogged determination until the mill was arranged.

McElroy is about three sizes larger than Murray, and like Murray, is a gentlemanly, even fellow with a handsome face and good manners. No one would ever suspect him of being a devotee of the prize ring. He, too, has a clean record—a record of unbroken victories.

After McElroy and Murray had been brought face to face in the presence of their respective backers, it didn't take long to prepare an article which was satisfactory to both and which was signed.

By the article the men are to meet in Birmingham on Thursday, July 21st, and fight to the finish for the gate receipts, two-thirds to the winner, and one-third to the loser. In addition to that, the Birmingham people guarantee that the purse will not be less than five hundred dollars. The men are backed for $200 each, a forfeit of $50 now being up.

The articles stipulate that the fight shall be with four-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern, to a finish, for $200 a side, the net gate receipts to be divided, 65 per cent to the winner and 35 per cent to the loser, less $35, which shall go to Murray for expenses to Birmingham and return; McElroy must weigh 160 pounds or less, at the ring side, or forfeit one-half of the 65 per cent if he weighs more, provided, of course, he wins the side bet of $200, $100 of which is now deposited with E. C. Bruffey, shall be made good within the next six days.

The fight will be a good one.

LAWN TENNIS GAMES.

Large Crowds Are in Attendance—The Plays This Afternoon.

The Dixie Tennis Club tournament has been quite a success. The preliminary games here have been played off and the contest has now narrowed down to four men. One of these four will be the champion of the club.

The games played up to last night were:

Angier-Chalfant—Chalfant won by default.

Chalfant-Fontaine—Chalfant again won, score in last game, 6-5, 6-5.

This was the most interesting game played.

In the next set are Broyles-Hills, Hills won; Howard-Hills, Howard won; Howard-Trawick, Howard won; score of last game, 6-1, 6-0.

The next game was LaHatte-Webster, Webster won, again by default; Webster-McCarthy, McCarthy won; 6-2, 6-0.

The last set, Kimball won twice by default; Walker-Kimball, Kimball won; score, 6-0, 6-0.

The four, Kimball, McCarthy, Howard and Chalfant remain.

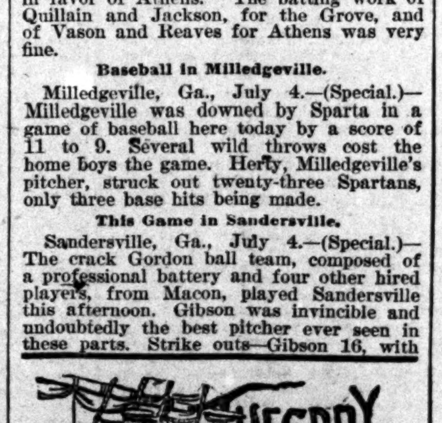
Chalfant and Kimball are said to be the best men of the four, but it will be hard to tell which will win.

The semi-final and final will be played this afternoon at the club's grounds on the corner of the Boulevard and Highland avenue at 5:30 o'clock. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present yesterday and enjoyed the games very much.

The final will be of more interest than any heretofore played, because all four are experts and will contest it manfully.

A Riot in Madrid.

London, July 4.—A Madrid correspondent of The News says that in rioting in Madrid Saturday three policemen were killed and several officers of the gendarmes, including the commander, seventeen privates and twenty policemen injured. The civil governor was badly bruised. Very few women and only about a dozen male roughs were hurt. The streets bear witness to the riot by smashed windows and bullet marks on houses. The newspapers express the opinion that the voters were victorious and that the objectionable taxes are likely to be abolished.



On July 5, 1801, David Glascoe Farragut was born near Knoxville, Tenn.

No American naval history would be complete without his biography. He was ten years old when he became a midshipman. For his services in the gulf region he received, in December, 1864, the thanks of congress, and the rank of vice admiral was created on his account. Two years later he was made admiral, a rank which no longer exists.

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Sealed bids addressed to the commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., at the office of the Atlanta 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday for the construction of the masonry and drainage construction of the pipe line voir to the Chattahoochee river Specifications and information tained at the office of the right is reserved to reject

GEORGE W.
Secretary Atlanta

June 29—

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Monday, July 4, 1892.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Harkey v. The State. Criminal law. Selling liquor to a minor. Evidence. Before Judge Westmoreland. Criminal court of Atlanta.

1. Even if a person indicted for furnishing intoxicating liquors to a minor without written consent of the parent or guardian can defend the charge by showing that he had exercised due diligence to ascertain whether the alleged minor was of full age or not, and as the result of such diligence believed bona fide that he was of full age, and acted upon that belief in furnishing the liquors, evidence that the minor appeared to be, and told the accused he was, over twenty-one years of age, and made similar representations to various barkeepers, which representations were known to the accused, would not be sufficient to establish due diligence, and for this reason the exclusion of the evidence is not cause for a new trial, no additional evidence tending to show diligence being offered, and the accused in his statement to the court and jury denying that he furnished any liquor to the alleged minor, or that he knew him.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict, and there was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

F. M. O'Bryan and R. J. Jordan, for plaintiff in error.

L. W. Thomas, solicitor, contra.

Thomas v. The State. Criminal law. Murder. Practice. New trial. Verdict. Before Judge Jenkins. Jasper superior court.

1. Facts which are appropriate matter for a motion for continuance are not ground for a new trial where no such motion was made, although the trial took place shortly after the homicide was committed, and although the accused was confined in jail continuously from the commission of the homicide up to the time of trial, and had not employed counsel before the case was called.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict, and the verdict was not rendered illegal by failure of the jury to recommend imprisonment for life as the punishment, such recommendation being in all cases matter of discretion with the jury.

Judgment affirmed.

Preston & Giles, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Little, attorney general, and H. G. Lewis, solicitor general, by Hines, Shubrick & Felder, contra.

Walker v. The State. Criminal law. Demand for trial. Waiver. Before Judge Martin. Marion superior court.

A demand for trial made under section 4648 of the code is not waived or rendered unavailable by postponing the trial on the last day of the second term at the request of the prisoner on account of the temporary absence of a bailiff in the service of the court, the bailiff being a witness whose attendance at the trial the prisoner desired, and the postponement requested and allowed being only temporary, and not intended as a continuance for the term. Whether the bailiff returned or not, and whether the court was informed of his return or not, the statutory requirement to try the prisoner at that term should have been complied with; and this not having been done, he was entitled to be "absolutely discharged and acquitted of the offense charged in the indictment." A waiver of the demand would result from a continuance granted on the motion of the accused, or from any other act on his part showing affirmatively that he consented to passing the case until a subsequent term.

Judgment reversed.

Worrill & Little, for plaintiff in error.

A. A. Carson, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, contra.

Williams v. The State. Criminal law. Liquor selling. Indictment. Before Judge Roberts. Pulaski superior court.

According to the principle ruled in Carter v. The State, 68 Ga. 826, and Stringfield v. The State, 25 Ga. 474, an indictment founded on the general local option liquor law of September 18, 1885, which charges that the accused unlawfully and for a valuable consideration did directly sell a quantity of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the laws of the state, etc., is sufficient without specifying the kind or quantity sold, the price, or the name of the purchaser. Nor is it necessary for the indictment to negative any of the exceptions contained in the statute, such exceptions not being inserted in the enacting clause which defines and describes he offense.

Judgment affirmed.

Martin & Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Tom Eason, solicitor general, by Hines, Shubrick & Felder, contra.

THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

It Was a Busy Day with Judge Calhoun Yesterday.

Judge Calhoun was a busy man yesterday and from 9 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon he was continually occupied with the work of his court.

It presented anything but a holiday appearance. Guardians, trustees, administrators and executors, applicants for letters of appointment and dismissal, and other petioners thronged the office throughout the entire day.

Anton L. Kontz, guardian for Fred Seltzer, was granted letter of dismissal.

T. W. Latham was appointed guardian for Lunie H. Brooks.

W. A. Haynes, administrator with will annexed, was granted letters of dismissal.

The will of Levi C. Walker was proved in solemn form and admitted to record.

Administration on the estate of Ella R. Kidwell was vested in the county administrator.

A petition having been filed and a due notice thereof having been given, the ordinary has called an election in Oak Grove district to decide the question as to a fence or stock law in the district. It will occur July 16th.

All defaulting appointees of the court who have failed to make their annual returns will be cited next August and required to show cause for their default. If they fail to answer they will be dismissed from office.

THEY WAIVED EXAMINATION.

Foster Blodgett Gave Bond Yesterday and Goss Will Follow Suit Today.

Foster Blodgett and William T. Goss, charged with robbing the United States mail, were arraigned before Judge Haight yesterday afternoon.

They both waived formal examination and offered to give bond for their appearance when the case should be called upon its merits.

The bond was fixed at $1,000 and Blodgett, among his friends and by reason of the influence of his family, very readily made up the amount in good security. Goss, however, was not so fortunate, and after making an unsuccessful effort he went back to jail to spend the night in his cell.

The bond, however, will be made up today, and Goss will be given his liberty, subject to the action of the jury in the trial of his case.

Another case tried before Judge Haight yesterday was that of Filipps Sansone, a dealer in tropical wares, and a native of fair Italy. The charge upon which the countryman of Caesar was arraigned before Judge Haight was that of passing counterfeit money. He protested his innocence in a medley of Italian and English, and gave bond in the sum of $300.

The genial and clever judge was busy throughout the day, notwithstanding the fact that it was the Fourth of July. He celebrated the declaration of his country's independence by upholding the dignity of her law.

view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has for others, is it not reasonable to sup- it will be of benefit to you? PILLS cure Sick Headache.

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THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Carries the People—Rates as Low, Limits and Arrangements as Liberal as Other Lines—The People Show Their Appreciation of the Great Vestibuled Service.

Several hundred Georgians leave today for New York via the Richmond and Danville railroad. Two solid Pullman vestibuled trains will leave Atlanta at 12:40 p. m. Tickets will be on sale from Atlanta to New York and return July 5th, 6th and 7th and to Saratoga and return July 5th to 13th. Three trains daily from Atlanta leave at 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m. and 7:50 p. m. with Pullman sleeping cars from Atlanta to New York without change. The teachers' special for Saratoga will leave Atlanta Friday evening at 7:05 and will be attached to the congressional special from Washington on the evening of July 9th for Saratoga. The superintendents of education of the different states will accompany the party. The Richmond and Danville was selected as the official route from Atlanta.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

"The Mikado" Brilliantly Received Yesterday Afternoon and Last Night.

Under most brilliant auspices did the MacCollin Opera Company inaugurate its fourth week's engagement at the Edgewood Avenue theater yesterday afternoon with a matinee and last night in "The Mikado." For the initial performance it was superior to any performance of "The Mikado" ever given on an Atlanta stage. This is putting it very strong, but a just criticism can only be written after a performance has been thoroughly analyzed. In this instance such has been the case. Audiences as a rule express approval or condemnation, as the productions deserve, and accepting this as a rule to go by, "The Mikado" as sung by the MacCollin company yesterday and last night greatly pleased all who heard it.

Mikado	Mr. Leonard
Pooh Bah	Mr. Pearson
Ko Ko	Mr. MacCollin
Nanki Pooh	Mr. Apple
Pish Tush	Mr. Burrows
Yum Yum	Miss Hall
Katisha	Miss Leyton
Peep Boo	Miss Taylor
Petti Sing	Miss Caseday

In the first place the scenic effects and stage paraphernalia is complete and correct in its appointments, and the display adds greatly in making the productions of the opera harmonious and artistic. All of the stationary stage business is very appropriate, and to Stage Manager MacCollin all of this work is principally due.

The principals were all immense favorites and were very reliable in their work. It is true Miss Hall was suffering from a severe hoarseness, but despite this fact her reception amounted to an ovation. Her Yum Yum is bewitching, dashing and clear cut, and she charmed all who heard her. She makes the character all the authors intended it to be, and that means an artistic performance. Mr. Apple, the sweet lyric tenor, made an ideal Nanki Pooh. His "Wandering Minstrel" solo is captivating and is sung with great musical intelligence. Mr. Pearson as Pooh Bah created a furore with his euphonious basso. Mr. Leonard as the mikado was truly great. His song "My Object Is Sublime" was quite a favorite and he was compelled to respond with several encores. Mr. Burrows as Pish Tush was received warmly. Miss Caseday's Petti Sing is captivating beyond description. Miss Leyton as Katisha was the object of much admiration. Miss Taylor as Peep Boo knows the character to perfection, and for that reason an enjoyable presentation of the role is given. But of all the rich Ko Ko's you have ever seen, Mr. MacCollin must be declared the finest. It's an interpretation that no one ever dreamed of. The man is certainly a comedian of the legitimate type. In the dual scene with Katisha, his love making was so ludicrously funny that it makes one's side ache from laughing at his original antics. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. MacCollin for his fine work in this character. The chorus' singing was fine, and the costumes were unusually attractive.

"The Mikado" will be the bill tonight and it is assured that a fine performance of this popular opera will be given.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The First Delegation Left Last Night and the Others Go Tonight.

The vestibuled train bearing the first part of the Atlantians going to the eleventh international convention of the Christian Endeavor, to be held in New York city, left last night at 12:05 o'clock.

Captain A. B. Carrier was in charge.

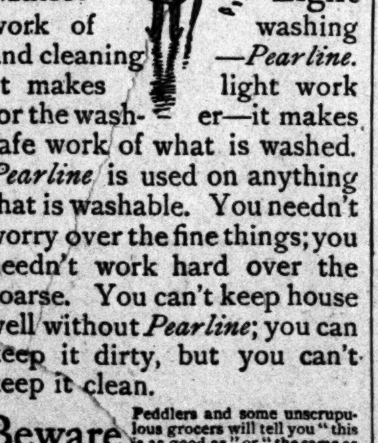
There were four sleepers full of delegates. The train was sidetracked near the union depot at 8 o'clock in order that the tourists might enjoy an unbroken night's rest.

The remainder of the party will leave tonight at the same hour. The train will run through to Albany, N. Y., via Niagara Falls. From there the party will continue its journey down the Hudson by day boat to New York city, arriving at 5:30 o'clock p. m.

This is a great trip and well worth the seeing.

The tickets are good until September 13th, with the privilege of stopping over at any point.

The convention will be an interesting one, and will be well attended by people from every state.



Makes work of and cleaning Light washing —*Pearline*. It makes light work for the washer—it makes safe work of what is washed. *Pearline* is used on anything that is washable. You needn't worry over the fine things; you needn't work hard over the coarse. You can't keep house well without *Pearline*; you can keep it dirty, but you can't keep it clean.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back*. 388 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

DELICATE WOMEN
Or Debilitated Women, should use
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.
Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.
"My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using *Bradfield's Female Regulator* for two months is getting well."
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge No. 96, F. and A. M. will be held in Masonic Hall (Old Capitol Building), this evening at 8 o'clock. Business and work. All Masons duly qualified are cordially invited to attend.
F. M. FREMONT, W. M.
R. M. ROSE, Secretary.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 4, 1892.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	98	100	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	110	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	98½	100½	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	109	111	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	107½		Atlanta 4½s	97	
Savannah 5s	103½		Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120		Macon 6s	111½	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	112½		Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108½		Rome graded	100	
			Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	121	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	100	105
Ger L'n & B. Co.	100	102	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	100	
Merch. Bank	150		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	100	103
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145				
Capital City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	100		Ga. Pacific, 1st.	98	100
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Ga. Pacific, 2d.		
Ga. 6s, 1922	112		A. P. & L., 1st 7s.	101	
Central 7s, 1893	101½		Mari'ta & N. G.		30
Char. Col. & A.	100		S., A. & M., 1st.	75	78
At. & Florida					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia		168	Aug. & Sav.	110	
Southwestern		92	A. & W. P.	101	105
Central		56	do deben.	96	—
Cent. deben	65	70	E. At. L'nd Co.	103	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 4.

Today was a holiday in the New York cotton and stock markets.

Local—Market quiet: middling 7c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—4:00 p. m.—Cotton spot dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 4; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,600; speculation and export 500; receipts 13,000; American 7,400; uplands low middling clause July delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64; July and August delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64; August and September delivery 3 58-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 61-64, sellers; October and November delivery 3 63-64, 4; November and December delivery 4 1-64, 4 2-64; December and January delivery 4 4-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 6-64, value; futures opened barely steady.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 4, 1892.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 4 — Roasted coffee — Arbuckle's 19.60c ℔ 100 ℔ cases; Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup — New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Fair 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese —Full cream, Cheddars —; flats 12c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 ℔s, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 ℔s $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 12c; star 1 ½c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 5c; do. 1 ℔ packages 5½c, cases, 1 ℔ 5¾c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 6c; do. ½ ℔s 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $600@7.50; F. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.25; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $1.60. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel package $3.50; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot—$1.70 ℔ sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 4—Flour—First patent $5.50; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.50; fancy $4.25; family $3.50@4.00. Corn—No. 1 white 70c; No. 2 white 70c; mixed 66c. Oats—White 47c; mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 59c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 92½. Cotton seed meal—$1.10 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, July 4 — Eggs 12½c. Butter — Western creamery 20@22½c; choice Tennessee 16@18c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ℔ ℔; hens 27@30c; young chickens, large 20@25c; small spring 10@15c; ducks 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18@20c; ducks 12½@15; chickens 15@18c. Irish potatoes $2.90@2.50 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes $1.00@1.10 ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $2.50 ℔ bbl; crates 75@$1.00. Cabbage—Green Florida ½@2c ℔ ℔.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, July 5—Pears—LeConte $3.00@3.50 crate. Lemons $5.00. Oranges —Messina $4.00@4.50. Cocoanuts 3¾@4c. Pineapples $1.00@1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 7@8c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c. Brazil 9@10c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5½@6c; fancy handpicked 4½@5c; North Carolina 4@5c.

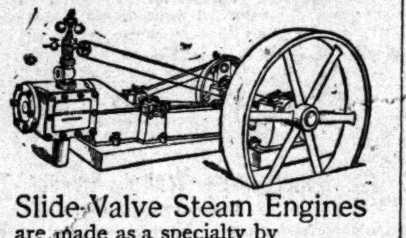
Provisions.

ATLANTA, July 4— Clear rib sides, boxed 8¼c; ice-cured bellies 9½c. Sugar-cured hams 12@14c, according to brand and average; California 8¼@8½. Breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Leaf 8½c.

Petroleum Markets.

Furnished by Commercial Oil Company:

Georgia Test	9¼c	Peerless Water White	12½c
Prme white, 150	10c	National Light	15c
W. W. Headlight	11c	White Rose Gasoline	12c
Red headlight	12c		



Slide-Valve Steam Engines are made as a specialty by Houston, Stanwood & Gamble, Cincinnati, O.
Heavy, Strong & Generous.
Write for "Engineer's Reference Book" of value to all owners and users of steam engines.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS WANTED
Total issues of CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER COMPANIES, ST. R. R. COMPANIES, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,
163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
15 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
70 State St., BOSTON.
April7-d1y-sun tues thur-fol financial repts

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
13 E. ALABAMA STREET.
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

DARWIN G. JONES.
41 Broad, Cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
29 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

TO CAPITALISTS!
ATLANTA MORTGAGES.
Bearing 7 per cent semi-annual interest.
Secured by choice city real estate.
On hand for sale.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
20, 21 and 22 Gould Building.

The Alaska Refrigerator.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

The qualities sought for in the refrigerator are Preservation of Perishable Food and an Economical Use of Ice.
The economical use of ice depends entirely upon the principle involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air.
Dry atmosphere and uniform temperature can be obtained only by a perfect circulation of the air in the Refrigerator, and its condensation in the ice chamber.
The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.
The Alaska possesses a provision chamber free from odor.
The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other refrigerator.
The Alaska is a dry-air refrigerator, and the best one ever patented.
DOBBS, WEY & CO.
61 Peachtree Street.

CHAS. O. TYNER,
FINE DRUGS
Carfully Compounded
Patent Medicines and Sundries at Popular Prices.
Imported and Key West Cigars kept in good condition.
Whiskies, Brandies, Etc., Champagnes for medicinal use. We commend these goods as the best, at moderate prices.
'Tis not the aim of TYNER to write against space.
A trial of his goods and prices will convince you 'twill pay to patronize him.
CHARLES O. TYNER,
39 Marietta street, corner Broad.
April3 1y-sun-tues-fri

SHERIFF'S TAX SALES for August, 1892. Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: the same being seized and sold under and by virtue of fi fas issued by Andrew P. Stewart, tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of parties named below, for their state and county taxes for the year 1891:

A lot on Crew street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wing & Scott, part of land lot No. 74, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; containing 50x200 feet, more or less, as the property of T. C. Battle.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Whitehall street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McArthur & Hammond, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; containing 19x175 feet, more or less, as the property of Clark Howell, trustee.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Love street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Haas, part of land lot No. 43, in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; containing one-half acre, more or less, as the property of R. J. Jordan.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Orchard and Lovejoy streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 79, in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; containing 50x120 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. Julia E. Harris.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot 22, in 14th district of Fulton county, containing ten acres, more or less, as the property of the Lynwood Land Co.

Also at the same time and place part of land lots Nos. 185, 186, 150, 154, 222, 232 and 219, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; containing 430 acres, more or less, as the property of M. V. Lyon.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Fair street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Doyle and Massa, part of land lot No. 53, in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x209 feet, more or less, as the property of Mamie McMahon.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 62, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ten acres, more or less, as the property of D. N. Martin.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Berrean avenue, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McGuier & Co., part of land lot No. 20, in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing six and one-half acres, more or less, as the property of D. N. Martin & Co.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Windsor and Stephens streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Miller and Shropshire, part of land lot No. 75, in 14th district of Fulton county, containing 50x96 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. M. F. Meiggs.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Windsor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 85, in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. C. P. Wilson.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 7, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing four acres, more or less, as the property of E. E. Camp.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 93, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing thirty acres, more or less, as the property of Kemp and Austin.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-quarter acre, more or less, as the property of Martha C. Oshields.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 134, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Robert T. Williams.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth acre, more or less, as the property of James A. Ward.

Also at the same time and place part of land lot No. 57, in 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing thirty acres, more or less, as the property of W. P. Walker.

july5-d4t JAMES W. MORROW, Sheriff.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—In pursuance of and under the powers granted in a deed and mortgage executed by Mrs. Martha C. O'Shields, of said county, to the Mutual Loan and Banking Company, on the 31st day of October, 1891, conveying the title and covering the interest that said party has or may have had in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot 81, of the fourteenth district of said Fulton county, on the east side of Warren avenue, near Curran street, commencing at the corner of Warren H. Mashburn's lot and running southwardly along said Warren avenue fifty feet, thence eastwardly 121 feet, thence northwardly 68 feet, thence westwardly 125 feet to the starting point; being lot 14 of the subdivision of Pattison's two-acre block; the said grantee having made default for more than sixty days in the payment of the notes, which said deed and mortgage were given to secure the said The Mutual Loan and Banking Company, will sell at public outcry, before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, said county, between the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1892, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises. To be sold for the purpose of paying the debt which said notes evidence, which is due said association.

THE MUTUAL LOAN AND BANKING CO.,
By Its Attorneys at Law,
SIMMONS & CORRIGAN.
June 14-5t tues

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1892.—Clifford L. Anderson, administrator on the estate of Abel Miles, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
mar 8 tues-3m.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.
Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon, positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric-lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.
W. H. McDOEL, General Manager.
JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday of July next, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to-wit: Part of land lot 13, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the south side of Wiley street at a point seventy-seven feet east of Porter street and running thence south one hundred and fifty feet to a ten-foot alley, thence east fifty-two feet, thence north one hundred and fifty feet to Wiley street, thence west fifty-two feet to the beginning. Also beginning on the south side of Wiley street at a point two hundred and seven feet east of Porter street and running south one hundred and fifty feet to the said ten-foot alley, thence east fifty-two feet, thence north one hundred and fifty feet to Wiley street, thence west along Wiley street fifty-two feet to beginning. The first described tract being lots 4 and 5, and the second tract, lots 9 and 10 of the plat of the Smith, Wright & Burney subdivision, as sold by Wilson & Logan, real estate agents, November 28, 1890, and April 10, 1891. Levied on as the property of Charles A. Kramer, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the N. P. and J. P. court of the 1026th district G. M., in favor of C. W. Smith, R. E. Wright and T. W. Birney, versus the said Charles A. Kramer; property levied upon by J. M. Latham, L. C., and defendant notified.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot 110, of the 14th district, of the said county, commencing at the northeast corner of property conveyed by J. I. Miller to Emily Cox, October 2, 1882, on the west side of Arthur street and running south along said Arthur street one hundred and eighty-nine feet to Riley's lot, thence west along said Riley's lot two hundred feet, thence south seventy-five feet to the north line of original lot, No. 8 of the Jett subdivision, thence west eighty-five feet to an alley in the rear of Charlotte Willis's lot, thence north two hundred and sixty-four feet, thence east two hundred and eighty-five feet to the point of beginning. Levied on as the property of Emily Cox by R. T. Harper, L. C., to satisfy a fi fa issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Beatie & Lampkin versus the said Emily Cox.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: Twenty-six acres of land being part of land lot 197, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the south line of said land lot at a point that was John Long's corner in the year 1882, thence west along the original line four hundred and ninety and one-half yards, thence north two hundred and fifty-seven and one-half yards, thence east four hundred and ninety and one-half yards, thence south one hundred and fifty-seven and one-half yards to the beginning corner; levied on as the property of Glenn Howell to satisfy two fi fas, issued from the J. P. court of the 1328th district G. M. in favor of J. M. Bentley and Mrs. O. M. Bridges vs. the said Glenn Howell.

Also at the same time and place the following property to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, commencing at the southwesterly corner of Marietta street and North avenue (formerly Emma street) running southerly along the line of Marietta street three hundred and ninety (390) feet, thence westerly at right angles to Marietta street forty-two (42) feet, more or less, to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, thence northerly along the line of said right of way three hundred and eighty (380) feet, to the line of North avenue, thence easterly along the line of North avenue fifteen (15) feet to the place of beginning; levied on as the property of the Atlanta Bridge and Axle Company to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of the Merchants' National bank of Rome, Ga., versus the said Atlanta Bridge and Axle Company, principal, and W. B. Miles, security on appeal bond.

Also at the same time and place the following property to-wit: All that certain city lot situated on the corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and running back to the fence between M. E. Dorman and the lot now being described, thence westwardly to the fence which is the dividing line between the property conveyed and the property of Caroline Eichberg, thence along the fence last aforesaid to Forsyth street, thence up Forsyth street to the starting point, levied on as the property of the defendant, Caroline Eichberg, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Mrs. W. M. Von Kalckstein versus Mrs. Caroline Eichberg, principal, and L. Cohen, security.

Also at the same time and place the following property to-wit: That tract or parcel of land, being the south half lot No. 47, in the town of Bellwood, in land lot 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, fronting fifty feet on the west side of Jackson street and running west along the north side of Abbott street sixty-one feet; levied on as the property of Jeff Thomas, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court of the 1234th district G. M. of said county in favor of C. J. Simmons versus Jeff Thomas.

Also at the same time and place the following property to-wit: An undivided half interest to the following described parcel of land in land lot 56 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the Jonesboro road on the south side of Barrows avenue one hundred and ninety-three feet, more or less, southerly from the rock wall named in a deed from Campbell Wallace, Sr., to C. G. Brown and dated May 6, 1887, and extending southerly along the Jonesboro road ninety feet, thence on a line parallel with the alley named in said deed, easterly eighty-nine feet, more or less, half of the distance to the McDonough road, thence northwesterly ninety feet, more or less, thence along the line of the south side of Barrows avenue fifty-five feet, more or less, being half of the distance from McDonough road to the Jonesboro road, containing one-sixth acre, more or less; levied on as the property of the defendant, John Crolley, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court of the 646 district G. M. of Coweta county, in favor of Nelson, Morris & Co. versus the said John Crolley, levy made by R. T. Harper, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: Five shares of stock of the Taylor, Moore & Legge Drug Company, said stock being the property of George Legge. Levied on as property of the said George Legge to satisfy a fi fa issued from the J. P. court of the 1234th district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of Taylor & Williams versus Peacock & Legge. Levy made by M. J. Smith, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, in land lot 109 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and further described as follows: Beginning at an alley on the west side of Vine street about one hundred and fifty feet north of West Fair street and running thence north along the west side of Vine street twenty-five feet, more or less, thence west fifty feet, more or less, to Alexander's line, thence south along Alexander's line twenty-five feet, more or less, thence east fifty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Levied on as the property of the defendants, N. C. Robinson, Jr., and W. A. Webster, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the J. P. court of the 1234th district, G. M., of said county, in favor of W. M. Jones, versus the said N. C. Robinson, Jr., and W. A. Webster. Property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot on Randolph street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Randolph street fifty feet and running back one hundred and fifty feet. The same being No. 25 Randolph street, lying between Wheat and Edgewood avenue—formerly Foster street. Levied on as the property of Dennis J. O'Callaghan to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Habersham county, Georgia, J. P. court in favor of John Stephens & Co., versus the said Dennis J. O'Callaghan. Property levied upon by M. J. Smith, L. C., 1234th district, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia.

June 7—d3t J. W. MORROW, Sheriff.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—In pursuance of and under the powers granted in a deed and mortgage executed by Mrs. L. V. Thomas and Mrs. E. D. Thomas, of said county, to the Mutual Loan and Banking Company, on the 10th day of December, 1889, conveying the title and covering the interest that said parties have or may have had in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot 112, of the fourteenth district of said Fulton county, near the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta, fronting on the east side of Wilson street forty-five feet, and extending back east same width 200 feet; bound north by Mrs. Eubanks, south by Mrs. L. V. Thomas, and being in the town of Bellwood near Bellwood church, and about 105 feet south of the Mason and Turner's ferry road; the said grantees having made default for more than sixty days in the payment of the notes, which said deed and mortgages were given to secure the said The Mutual Loan and Banking Company, will sell at public outcry, before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, said county, between the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1892, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises. To be sold for the purpose of paying said debt to said association.

THE MUTUAL LOAN AND BANKING CO.,
By Its Attorneys at Law,
SIMMONS & CORRIGAN.
June14-5t tues

W. A. HEMPHILL President. H. T. INMAN, Vice Prest. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cash
The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co
CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.
Capital, $150,000. Undivided Profits, $30,000.
TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, $330,000.
A general banking business transacted.
Superior advantages for handling collections.
Commercial paper discounted at current rates.
Loans made on marketable collaterals.
Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.
Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months; 4½ per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Hemphill, H. T. Inman, Charles N. Fowler, H. Y. McCord, E. C. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Shropshire, Allen P. Morgan, Alonzo Richardson.
feb 26 d 1y

R. F. Maddox, Pres't.; J. W. Rucker, Vice Pres't.; W. L. Peel, Cash'r.; G. A. Nicolson, Ass't Cash'r
Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
Capital. $150,000. Charter Liability. $300,000.
Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent. if left 60 days er cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months. 1y

EO. W. PARROTT, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cash
THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CITY DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.
Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months
nov21-d1y fin pg

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS........$300,000
SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.
Boxes to rent at from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follwos; Issues Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodations limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

We manufacture the following Specialties.
TRY THEM!
Pure Red Lable Lead, One Coat Carriage Paints, Enamel Paints, Fulton Tinted Lead, Artists' Oil Colors, Iron Brand Roof Paints, Varnishes and Japans. Dealers in Brushes and Window Glass.
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,
21 EAST ALABAMA STREET. - - - ATLANTA, GA.

GREAT MIDSUMMER SALE
—OF—
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
MANTELS.
We are offering great reductions in Leather Chairs and Library Suits, Sideboards and Extension Tables. If you have the CASH you can buy these goods at off prices. They must all go. If you need any goods, don't delay in looking at our wares.
Andrew J. Miller's Estate,
60 AND 62 PEACHTREE STREET.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.
$15,000 worth of Hard Wood Mantels,
$10,000 worth of Tile Hearths and Facings,
$5,000 worth of Plain and Fancy Grades,
$20,000 worth of Gas Fixtures,
That Must Be Sold At Once.
Price is no object, we will sell these goods at astonishingly low prices for the
NEXT 30 DAYS.
We are making a change in our storeand must have the room taken up by these goods. Never before were such bargains offered in these lines. Entrance on Walton or Broad street.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors

All creditors of the estate of Benjamin F. Payne, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

MRS. O. E. PAYNE, Administratrix.
July5-6t tues

MEN
We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that Calthos will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORMALLY OPENED.

The Georgia State Convention of Teachers Assembled Last Night.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF EDUCATORS

The Capitol Crowded—Excellent Address of Welcome and Response—The Magic Lantern Exhibit.

The Georgia state convention of teachers held its opening session in the house of representatives last night.

It was a notable gathering of Georgia's intellectual men and women engaged in the culture of her youth and in the great work of building up the educational interests of the state.

The hall was crowded long before the hour arrived for calling the convention to order. The delegates began to pour in as early as 7 o'clock, and continued to file in the door until every seat on the floor was taken.

Nearly every teacher in the schools of Atlanta was present to affiliate with their co-laborers and to witness the interesting exercises of the convention. The galleries were crowded with spectators, representing Atlanta's best culture and refinement.

An excellent band dispensed good music, and kept the large gathering entertained until the exercises commenced.

A great many delegates have not yet arrived, but they will be here in time for the meeting today. The convention, in point of numbers and interest, has already exceeded the expectations of the committee, and the proceedings last night enthused everybody with a spirit of lively interest in the work and purposes of the body.

A more distinguished gathering has not assembled in Atlanta in years, but it's only the forerunner of the great convention that will assemble next Wednesday. The latter, however, will exceed it only in the multiplication of numbers, and not in zeal or enthusiasm.

The Convention.

The convention was called to order promptly at half-after 8 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives. Professor Euler B. Smith, of LaGrange, Ga., president of the state organization, was in the chair. Calling the meeting to order, he announced that the convention would be opened with prayer by Rev. J. William Jones. The eloquent divine, in a beautiful prayer of invocation, implored the blessing of God to rest upon the convention and its exercises, and to abide in plentiful measure with the individual delegates.

A selection by the band was then rendered with pleasing effect.

The instrumental discourse was then followed by a delightful chorus in which over fifty voices blended in beautiful harmony and held the great audience in a spell of rapture. It was led by Atlanta's efficient and able instructor, Professor B. C. Davis.

Major R. J. Guinn, in behalf of the department of education, then welcomed the delegates in a chaste and beautiful speech to the privileges and hospitality of the city. He said that the city, during the last few months had entertained a great many conventions within her gates, but none she attached more importance or greeted with a warmer welcome than the convention of the Georgia teachers. He spoke of the dignity of the profession and the magnitude and importance of the labor in which they were engaged. He said that it was peculiarly fitting that the convention should assemble in Georgia's capital, in which the pupils they were teaching would soon be enacting the laws and guiding the destinies of the commonwealth. "May your visit," said he, "be as pleasant to yourselves as your coming is to us."

Professor Smith then responded in behalf of the convention, his short address scintilating with wit and glowing with the happy diction for which he is distinguished. He was proud, he said, to come to Atlanta. He had been here before when The Constitution was in its knee breeches, and Peachtree street was in the fields—when Atlanta never dreamed that Birmingham would beat her playing ball. She was now a city of a hundred thousand people, without including Grant park or Manchester. "I believe," said he, "that a second-class teacher is as good as a second-class lawyer. We are happy to receive your welcome and trust you will leave your gates open so that we may return hereafter."

Colonel W. P. Hill, the brilliant member of the city council from the fourth ward, then welcomed the delegates in behalf of Atlanta's people. He said that he had just returned from a barbecue where he did his best to represent them. He loved the teachers, especially the lady teachers. They made good sweethearts and better wives, and he had demonstrated his faith by marrying one a year ago. He advocated a reformatory school as a sister institution to go with the educational system of the state, and to build up the moral as well as the intellectual character of her children. We greet you with open arms and are highly honored by your presence.

Professor J. W. Frederick, of Marshallville, Ga., the secretary of the convention, responded in a bright and scholarly speech, thanking the city for its welcome, and praising her charities and wonderful prosperity. It was full of mythological allusions and was a literary classic.

"Allow me to say in return for your hospitality that we will pay your recorder no ten dollars and costs, give your policemen no trouble and furnish your jail with no occupants."

Major W. F. Slaton, in behalf of the public schools of Atlanta, then extended the convention a southern welcome that came with beautiful emphasis from his soldierly heart. A teacher said he is not an ordinary person and the profession is not made up of spoiled lawyers and retired journalists, and of talented and specially equipped men and women. It is a profession that exceeds in dignity the profession of the law and is co-ordinate with that of the ministry itself. He was glad to invite them in the name of two hundred Atlanta teachers to the hospitality of the city.

Judge E. H. Orr, a former professor, but now the wearer of Atlanta's judicial ermine, replied in an eloquent and complimentary speech to the welcome of the public schools. He said that the teachers' association originated in Atlanta and on the very spot of ground on which the convention was assembled. He had been a lawyer and then a teacher and then a lawyer again, and now he was a justice of the peace. He had never prosecuted but two teachers out of eight hundred cases tried in his court. He had married several, and if any of the teachers while in the city desired to enter into the estate of double felicity he would be happy to perform the ceremony.

The band then commenced another selection while the crowd laughed heartily at Judge Orr's funny reference to the matrimonial state.

"I now have the pleasure of introducing the poet-teacher and teacher-poet of the convention, William T. Dumas." He opened with a sally at Judge Orr and announced the subject of his poetic gem, "Phrenos and Psyche." It was written in the serio-comic vein, for which he is noted, and was recited with a charm of delivery that greatly enhanced the effect of its rendition. The meter of the verses welled like music into the listening ears of the crowd, and was an exquisite gem of poetic thought and expression. It was too long, however, for publication, yet its beauty though never published will be retained in memory by every one who heard it.

Professor Smith, after the reading of the poem, announced that the convention would meet today at 9 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives. "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Professod Joseph T. Derry, of Macon, Ga., who will lecture upon that heroic character, the confederate soldier," said he.

Professor Derry opened his lecture with a beautiful tribute to the character and courage of confederate soldiers and said that the Fourth of July was a proper occasion on which to celebrate his services. He did not fight for slavery but for principle, for truth and for civilization. He exhibited as grand a heroism in defeat as the enemy in victory and was as noble upon the field of battle as a cavalier in history.

The lecture was illustrated with steropticon views and the hall at this point was darkened for the purpose of throwing the light upon the canvas.

The first picture presented was a street scene in Montgomery, the capital of the confederacy; then the portraits of Davis and Stephens followed, provoking thunders of applause from the excited audience. Views of Fort Sumter, before and after the bombardment, were next thrown upon the canvas. Over a hundred views were illustrated and the magic lantern exhibition, as well as the lecture throughout, was a great treat and was heartily enjoyed.

After the display was over the lights were renewed and the convention adjourned until today at 9 o'clock.

The music for tonight, which will be a special feature of the exercises, is as follows:

Ladies' chorus, "Kind Words"—Pinsuti. Male quartet, selected—W. S. Garfield, D. E. Shumaker, A. E. Wheeler and B. C. Davis.

The following is the press committee: Josiah Carter, chairman; Henry Richardson, S. Paul Brown, E. M. Durant and W. G. Cooper.

THE TEACHERS COMING IN.

They Are Warmly Received and the City Is Crowded with Them.

The headquarters of the Georgia Teachers' Association and the Southern Educational Association were crowded during a greater part of the day yesterday, and the reception committee had its hands full assigning the teachers to homes.

The teachers began to arrive Sunday and by the time the association was called to order last night by President Euler B. Smith fully five hundred were in the city, while every train is increasing the number. The large number at the opening exercises surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

The Georgia Teachers' Association will be in session until Wednesday at noon, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the Southern Educational Association will begin its session, which will last until Friday evening.

Teachers from different states have begun to arrive already, and by Wednesday evening it is believed fully two thousand will be in the city, among whom will be the most prominent educators from Maine to Texas.

The offices of the Georgia Teachers' Association are filled by the following officers:

President—Euler B. Smith, LaGrange, Ga.
Secretary—J. W. Frederick, Marshallville, Ga.
Treasurer—Edgar H. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice Presidents—W. H. Woodall, Columbus; Miss E. F. Andrews, Macon.

Department Presidents.

Council of Education—W. H. Baker, Savannah.
Elementary and Kindergarten—Homer Wright, Columbus.
Superintendence—William Harper, Americus.
Secondary—J. C. Harris, Cedartown.
Normal—J. W. Glenn, Elberton.
Higher—W. E. Boggs, Athens.
Board of Directors—Miss E. F. Andrews, Macon; W. H. Baker, Savannah; W. E. Boggs, Athens; J. W. Frederick, Marshallville; J. W. Glenn, Elberton; William Harper, Americus; J. C. Harris, Cedartown; E. H. Orr, Atlanta; E. B. Smith, LaGrange; W. H. Woodall, Columbus; Homer Wright, Columbus.
Board of Trustees—S. P. Orr, Jefferson; R. W. Smith, LaGrange; R. E. Park, Macon; J. W. Frederick, Marshallville; E. B. Smith, LaGrange, ex-officio.

Committee on Local Organization.

Executive Committee—Major W. F. Slaton, chairman; S. D. Bradwell, vice chairman; R. J. Guinn, secretary; Hoke Smith, W. A. Hemphill, A. L. Kontz, E. B. Stahlman, Joseph Hirsch, L. M. Landrum, Josiah Carter, D. A. Beatie.

Special Committees—Transportation, E. B. Stahlman, chairman. Press, Clark Howell, chairman. Reception, R. J. Lowry, chairman. Hotels and Entertainment, Joseph Hirsch, chairman. Registration and Badges, G. W. Harrison, chairman. Halls and Places of Meetings, W. S. Thompson, chairman. Printing, A. L. Waldo, chairman. Music, B. C. Davis, chairman.

The committees on local organization are doing all in their power to make this the best of the many meetings of the association, and there is now no doubt it will be.

The association has been a very great factor in building up the educational interests of the state of Georgia, and several times has largely influenced legislation on important matters in behalf of education.

The association was organized in Atlanta in 1867 with Dr. H. H. Tucker as president, and W. L. Brown as secretary. Since that time the annual meeting has been held in Atlanta six times—in 1869, 1873, 1881, 1884, 1885 and 1892. During the twenty-five years of its history the association has been in the hands of the best educators of the state, and now almost all the teachers attend the annual meetings.

All sessions of the general association will be held in the hall of the house of representatives at 9 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m.

The department meetings will be held during the afternoons.

Following is the programme for the entire meeting:

Tuesday, July 5th, 9 O'Clock, A. M.

Reports of committees and other business.
"The Georgia Normal School," Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.
"Ethical Culture in the Public Schools," Superintendent W. J. McKemie, West Point, Ga.
Discussion led by President A. W. Van Hoose, Gainesville, Ga.
"Legal Relation to Teacher, Pupil and Citizen," W. M. Bray, Atlanta, Ga.
Discussion led by Superintendent W. H. Baker, Savannah, Ga.

Tuesday, July 5th, 8 O'Clock P. M.

Address—"The Relation of Colleges and Universities to Modern Civilization," Hon. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education.
"The Teacher and His Profession," Hon. John G. Harris, Ph.D., superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala.

Wednesday, July 6th, 9 O'ClockA. M.

Election of officers. General business.
"County Institutes in Georgia," Hon. S. D. Bradwell, Atlanta, Ga.
General discussion.
"The Southern Educational Association," Hon. J. R. Preston, Jackson, Miss.
"The National Educational Association," E. B. Smith, director for Georgia.
"Our Babes in the Wood," Rev. W. A. Candler, D.D., Oxford, Ga.
Final adjournment.

Department Programmes.

Superintendence, Capitol, room 16.
President, William Harper, Americus; secretary, L. B. Robeson, Cartersville.
Tuesday, July 5th, 3 o'clock p. m.—President's address, "A Plea for More Elastic Grading."
"The Idiotic Area," A. I. Branham, Brunswick, Ga.
Discussion opened by Superintendent B. M. Thomas, Dalton, Ga.; Professor J. E. Mathis, Americus, Ga.
Address—Hon. J. R. Preston, state superintendent of public education, Jackson, Miss.
Wednesday, July 6th, 5 o'clock p. m.—"Needed Reforms in School Work in Georgia," Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.
Discussion opened by Superintendent W. J. McKemie, West Point, Ga.; Dr. W. C. Dudley, Cuthbert, Ga.
Election of officers. General business.
Normal.
President—J. W. Glenn, Elberton.
Secretary—S. P. Orr, Jefferson.
Tuesday, July 5th, 3 p. m.—President's address. General business.
"The Georgia Normal and Industrial College," President J. Harris Chappell, Milledgeville, Ga.
"Normal Education for Public School Teachers in Georgia," President G. J. Orr, Dalton, Ga.
Discussion led by Superintendent W. F. Slaton, Atlanta, Ga.
Election of officers.
Elementary and Kindergarten at Girls' High School building.
President—Homer Wright, Columbus.
Secretary—Miss Jessie Goodall, Macon.
Tuesday, July 5th, 3 p. m.—General business.
"Elementary Science in Primary Grades," Miss Jessie M. Snider, Columbus, Ga.
"Kindergarten Work," Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.
Election of officers.
Secondary at the Capitol, room 21.
President—J. C. Harris, Cedartown.
Secretary—E. C. Merry, Atlanta.
Tuesday, July 5th, 3 p. m.—President's address. General business.
"The Schoolmaster and His Critics," W. J. Noyes, Atlanta, Ga.
"System of Marking and Reporting," Bothwell Graham, Griffin, Ga.
Wednesday, July 6th, 2 p. m.—"Incentives to Study and Good Conduct," Professor W. M. Slaton, Atlanta, Ga.
Election of officers.
General business.
Higher, in the Senate Chamber.
President—W. E. Boggs, Athens.
Secretary—J. S. Stewart, Marietta.
Tuesday, July 5th, 3 p. m.—President's address. General business.
"The Origin and History of the Decimal System of Notation," Professor D. C. Barrow, Athens, Ga.
Election of officers.

All business connected with the general sessions of the association will be transacted at the rooms of the executive officers at the Kimball house.

Local committees will have headquarters at the capitol, where they will give every possible care and attention to the comfort, convenience, information and pleasure of visiting members.

Department meetings will be held in the Girls' High school, near the capitol.

Notes.

Governor W. J. Northen, a lifelong teacher, is an interested member of the association.

President J. Harris Chappell, of the Girls' Industrial and Normal college, of Milledgeville, is one of the most prominent members of the association present. He is doing a great work for Georgia in his position, and on all occasions he remembers to put in a word for the girls, and the state's pride, the Girls' Industrial and Normal college.

State School Commissioner S. D. Bradwell and Major R. J. Guinn are putting forth every effort to make the association a success and the visit of the teachers to Atlanta pleasant.

The poem, "Phrenos and Psyche," by Professor W. T. Dumas, of Sparta, was one of his best productions.

Hon. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, will arrive in Atlanta tomorrow and will deliver a lecture.

NEARLY READY TO GO.

The Weekly Editors Are Now Packing Their Grips for the West.

The weekly editors' western trip is rapidly assuming good shape.

Mr. Charles D. Barker, corresponding secretary of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, has now about one hundred and fifty names on his list of those going to Rome.

About one hundred of these will accompany him on out west. Mr. Barker especially cautions those contemplating getting their berths in Rome not to think that they can do so, for if there are any late comers they will have not only to run the risk of securing a berth, but will have to pay more than $10 for it, because the association has to pay the Pullman car company $400 per car, and if all the berths are not taken they will lose money, so the late comers will have to each pay a certain per cent of the empty berths' cost.

The convention will meet in Rome next Monday morning.

The editors will leave Atlanta on the 1:30 o'clock East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train or on the Western and Atlantic at the same time.

On Tuesday night the Romans will give them an elegant banquet at the Armstrong.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.
Superior to every other known.
Used in Millions of Homes—
40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Excursion Rates
—TO—
NEW YORK AND RETURN
$24.90,

July 5, 6, 7, good returning Aug. 15

Saratoga, N. Y., and return $27.70, July 5th to 13th, good returning September 15th, returning different route. Tickets on sale via Richmond and Danville railroad, through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, route of the great vestibuled limited. Berths now secured at ticket office, 10 Kimball house.

DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

Practice limited to Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs. Will take no other class of practice. Atlanta office—Old Capitol building, room 24. Hours 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Take elevator or Marietta st. stairway. I have a "bath institute" at Lithia Springs, Ga., where I spend the afternoons of each day. Hot Springs system of bathing.
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Piles *Boils*
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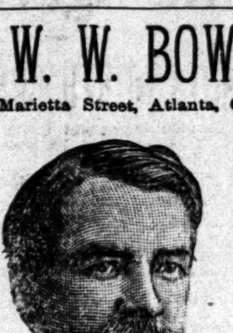

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VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE, permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effects of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth scrofula, erysipelas. Permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhœa, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRA STRICTURE Permanently cured without any Cutting or Caustics or interruption of business or occupation.

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Send 6c in stamps for perfect question list and book. The best of references furnished. Address
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Porter Springs,

QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS

Opens June 20. Situated 28 miles from Gainesville, Ga., one mile from top of Blue Ridge, 3,000 feet above sea level. Hacks leave Gainesville on arrival of morning train from Atlanta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving before night. Fare, $2. Trunks, $1. Valises, 25 cents. Board, $28 per month. No extras. Bath, billiards and ten pins free. Jersey cows on rich clover pastures, yield unlimited supply of delicious milk and butter. Table fare as good as heretofore, and we refer confidently to all who have been there the last three or four years. Postoffice in hotel. Daily mail. For particulars address
sun tue thur HENRY P. FARROW.

New Holland Springs

(NEAR GAINESVILLE, GA.)

THE MOST beautiful and coolest resort in Georgia. Hotel and cottages furnished with new beds and new linen. Dining room supplied with new silver and queensware.

Music by Bearden's orchestra, of Augusta (acknowledged everywhere and by everybody to be the best in the south).

For terms address,
J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.
may22-2m-sun-tues-thur

THE "FOUR SEASONS" HOTEL

CUMBERLAND GAP PARK,
HARROGATE, TENN.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

A luxurious resort near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the junction of Tenn., Ky., and Va., on the L. and N. and K. C., G. and L. R. Rs. First-class in every respect. Electric lights, orchestra, pure air, beautiful mountain scenery, romantic drives and bridle paths, miles of macadamized roads, mineral springs, all out-door sports. The peer of the best European hotels. Accommodation 500. Rates $3 and upwards per day.

The "Sanitarium."—A perfect private hospital within the park limits, under the direction of a distinguised medical board. Massage, Turkish baths, etc. Accommodation 50. Send for prospectus. Address
HENRY CLAIR, Manager, Harrogate, Tenn.

From Atlanta—Take night train via Chattanooga, arrive at "Four Seasons" next evening, or morning train via Marietta, arrive "Four Seasons" same evening.
june 11—26t sat tues thu n r m

THE PRINCESS ANNE

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

The famous VIRGINIA BEACH Resort, 18 miles from Norfolk. Finest and safest surf bathing on the ATLANTIC COAST. Terms $3 to $4 per day; $17.50 to $25 per week; $60 to $75 per month. Trains leave Norfolk 7, 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 6:20, 7:30 p. m.
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Proprietor.
june11-26t-sat-tues-thur

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS near Warrenton, Va. Opens June 15th. Modern first-class hotel, thoroughly equipped; hot sulphur baths, fine music, billiards etc. For circular and terms, address S. H. & J. F. Adams, Baltimore, until May 20th; after this at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va.
april 30 30-t sat wed.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PLAN $2.50 to 3.50 Per Day.	EUROPEAN PLAN $1.00 per day Upward.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE

is the most central in the city; near all elevated roads, street car lines, principal places of amusement and large retail stores.

All the Comforts of Home with the additional conveniences of the Metropolis is offered our guests.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, 28th & 29th Sts., New York, N. Y.
jan 17—6m sun tues fri

A Summer Home for Southern Gentle Folks.

SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL,

LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.

Beautiful for situation. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 1200 feet. All modern conveniences. Surrounded by pine forests. Breezes always prevailing. The health restoring Waters free. Table and service above criticism. An Eden of Flowers. Hot Springs System Baths in Porcelain Tubs. Only 20 miles west of Atlanta, on Ga. Pac. and East Tenn R. R's. Open all the year. Summer excursion rates good until Oct. 31st, by all lines. A postal brings a pamphlet giving full particulars.
E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors.
may17-26t-tues fri sun

STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices. tf

Just Completed

inventory. We find we have too many clothing for this time of year and the prices we have put on them will be welcomed with as much joy by shrewd buyers as the

4th of July

—IS BY—

All True Americans

Our negligee and puff-bosom shirts are proving great favorites; wear them and our straw hats, and you will find it easier to keep cool than you had any idea.

EISEMAN & WEIL

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,

3 Whitehall St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

$500 REWARD.

POINT HOTEL,

Lookout Mountain.

I will pay the above reward for any place to be found on the American continent to surpass

"LOOKOUT POINT,"

As regards location, beauty of surroundings and grandeur of natural scenery.
Rates reduced for July and August.
Address FRANK A. HERVY,
Proprietor "Point Hotel,"
july3d1w Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.

Hot Springs .... North Carolina.

Go to the mountains of western North Carolina for pure bracing air, charming scenery, cool nights, perfect drainage; no malaria nor mosquitoes, luxurious bath, health, pleasure, home comforts, excellent table and service at the famous Mountain Park hotel. Open all the year, finest ballroom and best music in the south; plenty of amusements. Send for booklet. Dr. W. F. Ross, proprietor.
july 1, 1m.

Tallulah Falls, Georgia.

HOTEL ROBINSON

is now open for guests, and everything in first-class order. The B. R. and A. railroad has been put in good condition by the present owners, and no one can stay away on the account of the road. The road has been repaired from Cornelia to the falls, and good cars put on the line. The name of Tallulah Falls within itself is enough said. If you don't think so, come and look for yourself and hear the echoes of the water a thousand feet below as it dashes from fall to fall in all its glory, crying come and see. T. A. ROBINSON,
june28-1m Proprietor.

Grand View Hotel,

Tallulah Falls, Ga.

FINEST SCENERY in the WORLD.

One hundred guests can find first-class accommodations, lovely rooms, beautifully papered, brass band, swimming pool large enough for 100 bathers; finest mineral water in the south, ten pins and everything that a reasonable tourist may desire. Prices to suit the times. W. D. YOUNG, Owner and Proprietor.
jun 26-2w

HOTEL BELMONT, Asheville, N. C.

(Asheville Sulphur Springs Hotel.)

Fire-proof Brick, 200 Rooms, elegant new furnishings. New Concert and Dance Pavilion. Best orchestra and brass band of any resort South. *Sulphur and Iron Springs.* Fine grounds and wood park. Special electric car from depot and city. Perfect plumbing. Otis electric elevator. Bowling alleys, lawn tennis, ball grounds, etc. *Table and Service the best,* second to none in Asheville. A clean house a specialty. Prices moderate.
J. B. STEELE, Mgr., (late Mgr. of Battery Park Hotel.)

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,

Montgomery County, Va.

Opens June 15, 1892

Narrow gauge railroad connects with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station, formerly Big Tunnel. Circulars at railroad offices. Write for special rates to
GEORGE W. FAGG, Proprietor.
may28-tf

Orkney Springs and Bat ,hShenandoahCo.,Va Opens June 22d under the management of Joseph Dorsey, formerly of Barnum's hotel, Baltimore. Moderate prices. Send for circular. Professor Hoffman's Washington orchester engaged. june 11—25t

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BATTERY PARK HOTEL

Asheville, North Carolina.

Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,800 feet above sea level; average summer temperature of 65 degrees. Most magnificent scenery and climate east of Mississippi river. The hotel has been recently completely renovated, repainted, recarpeted and repaired in every way, at a cost of nearly $60,000.

Best equipped hotel in the south—hydraulic elevators, electric bells and lights, music, ball-room, tennis courts, bowling alley and ladies' billiard parlor. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. Cuisine excellent; service splendid.

The hotel, located upon a plateau covering 11 acres, 100 feet above the city, is within 5 minutes' walk of postoffice, churches and opera house, and commands best view of George Vanderbilt's palace. Special electric cars to hotel from all trains. For particulars apply to
E. P. M'KISSICK, Manager.
june 29 3-m

Kenilwroth Inn

BILTMORE STATION,

Asheville, North Carolina.

Asheville on the one side, Vanderbilt park on the other side; 160 acres of Forest park, 20 acres lawn, 1,200 square miles of view. The best appointed hotel, finest table, unequaled orchestra, unparalleled rides and drives. Most reasonable rates. Beautifully illustrated pamphlet free.
BROWNING & WHEELER, Proprietors.
jun25-d1m.

LONG BRANCH.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

SEASON WILL OPEN JUNE 25.

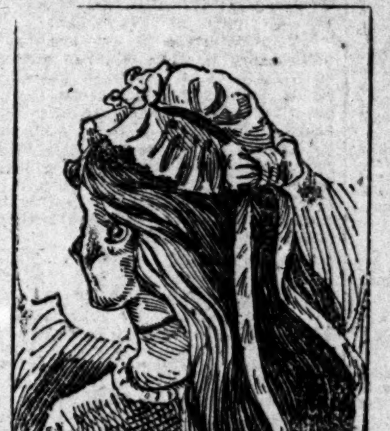
Rates $4.50 per day and upwards. Rooms may be engaged at the real estate office of Dobbins & Loeb, 45 Broadway, and at the St. James hotel, New York. HUGH F. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.
may8-26t-tues-th-sat

BLOWING

Accomplishes nothing. Simple statements suit better. Trade can't be caught with traps, and those who set them do themselves no good. This brings us to the point. The season is advanced. We have a great many Sack and Cutaway Suits. Big reductions preval all along the line.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.

38 Whitehall St.



SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND RECEIVE A PRIZE

FIND YOUR WIFE AND FUTURE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Any one solving this puzzle and sending us 9 cents in postage stamps will receive a fine coin purse. Send us 15 cents in postage stamps, we will send you an elegant card case. Send us 19 cents in postage stamps and we will send you a beautiful morocco pocketbook. Send us $3 in currency and we will send you a 36-inch zinc Saratoga trunk. Send us $6 in currency and we will send you our $10 double hat box leather Saratoga trunk. Send us $9 and receive our fine $15 Bridal trunk. This offer holds good for 30 days only. Apply at once to the leading trunk and bag house of the south,
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN.
92 Whitehall Street.

THE DRESDEN

RECEIVER'S SALE

WILL CONTINUE.

We have a few very fine H. & Co. decorated Dinner Sets that will be closed out this week. They must be sold at some price, and the highest bid gets them. This is an auction sale carried on in a private way, and the people will do well to visit our store this week, for we are going to give some big bargains in fine Dinner Sets, fine Chamber Sets, fine Tin Sets, Library Lamps, Stand Lamps, Hall Lamps, Feather Dusters, Tinware, Hearth Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Counter Brushes, Baskets of all kinds and sizes, Bird Cages, Blue Steel Ware, fancy Cups and Saucers, fancy Mugs, etc.

PITCHERS!

The biggest line of Glass Pitchers, China Pitchers, English Granite Pitchers, C. C. Pitchers, White China Pitchers, Flemish Pitchers, Royal Flemish Pitchers. These Pitchers are going to be sold this week at some price, so come and get one.

TOYS.

This is a little out of season for Toys, but we have a large lot on hand and the court says they must be sold, so you may get just what you want in this line at your own price.

Our wholesale line is not as complete as it might be, but the merchants would do well to call and see our stock, as we are determined to close out this line this week.

H. F. GOLIGHTLY,
uly3—d1m Receiver.

Today, at 11 O'Clock,

I sell No. 23 Hayden street and No. 544 Decatur street, at the courthouse door.
Attend the sale. G. W. ADAIR.

CATCHING ON.

If that man with the boat hook hadn't caught on there'd have been a funeral sure, and if you don't catch on to our bargains you will regret it.

Men's suits reduced from $15 to $10. Men's suits reduced from $18 to $12. Men's suits reduced from $20 to $15.

Boys' and Children's Suits reduced 25 per cent.

J. A. ANDERSON CLOTHING CO.

No. 41 Whitehall Street.

In effect Sunday May 29th, 1892.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 43, from Monroe, Columbia and Charleston....7.10 pm	No. 36, to Monroe, Columbia and Charleston......7.35 am
No. 41, from Portsmouth.........8.30 am	No. 38, to Portsmouth..........6 10 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah..7 4[illegible] am	To Savannah.....[illegible]
From Jacksonv'le11 30 am	To Jacksonville.[illegible]
From Savannah...7 35 pm	To Savannah.....[illegible]

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Nashville*..7 00 pm	To Nashville*...[illegible]
From Marietta.....8 20 am	To Chattanooga*..[illegible]
From Rome........11 05 am	To Rome.........[illegible]
From Chat'n'ga*..1 15 pm	To Marietta.....[illegible]
From Nashville*..6 40 pm	To Nashville*...[illegible]

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Selma*......6 30 am	To Opelika*.....[illegible]
From West Point.11 30 am	To Montgomery*..[illegible]
From Montg'm'y*12 30 pm	To West Point...[illegible]
From Opelika*....6 05 pm	To Selma*.......[illegible]

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Augusta*....6 30 am	To Augusta*.....[illegible]
From Covington...7 50 am	To Decatur......[illegible]
From Decatur......9 55 am	To Clarkston....[illegible]
From Augusta*....1 00 pm	To Augusta*.....[illegible]
From Clarkston...1 55 pm	To Clarkston....[illegible]
From Clarkston...4 55 pm	To Covington....[illegible]
From Augusta*....6 45 pm	To Augusta*.....11 15 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Lula..........7 50 am	To Washington*..[illegible]
From Wash'gton*11 35 am	To Washington*..[illegible]
From Wash'gton* 4 05 pm	To Lula.........[illegible]
From Wash'gton* 10 30 pm	To Washington*..[illegible]
‡From Lula Sun, 9 50 am	To Lula, Sundays.5 00 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Greenville*, 6 30 am	To Tallapoosa*..[illegible]
From Tallapoosa* 8 40 am	To Birmingham*..[illegible]
From Lithia Springs, Saturdays and Sundays only...........8:40 am	To Lithia Springs, days and Sundays [illegible]
From Birming'm*12 15 pm	To Greenville*..[illegible]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Cincinnati...6 00 am	To Jacksonville..[illegible]
From Jacksonville 8 35 am	To Cincinnati...[illegible]
From Cincinnati...2 40 pm	To Jacksonville..[illegible]
From Brunswick...8 10 pm	To Cincinnati...[illegible]

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA [illegible]

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Ft Valley*10 20 am	To Fort Valley*...3 4[illegible] pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect May 15, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 58 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta...	4 15 pm	11 15 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Newnan....	5 34 pm	12 56 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar LaGrange..	6 32 pm	1 50 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar W Point...	6 57 pm	2 48 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Opelika...	7 40 pm	3 40 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Columbus...	....	....	....	[illegible]
Ar Motgomry..	9 25 pm	6 00 am		
Ar Pensacola..	5 15 am	1 10 pm		
Ar Mobile.....	3 15 am	12 10 pm		
ArN Orleans..	7 45 am	4 45 pm		
Ar HoustnTex	7 07 am	7 07 am		

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.

LvMontg'm'ry	9 35 pm	8 05 am
Ar Selma......	11 20 pm	10 10 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57	No. 5[illegible] Daily.
Lv New Orleans...	7 45 am	8 25 pm	....	[illegible]
Lv Mobile........	1 05 pm	1 07 ngt	....	[illegible]
Lv Pensacola.....	....	11 30 pm	....	[illegible]
Ar Montgomery....	7 55 pm	7 00 am	....	[illegible]
LvSelma..........	4 10 pm	5 15 am	....	[illegible]
LvMontgomery.....	11 30 pm	7 00 am	....	[illegible]
ArColumbus.......	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ar Opelika.......	1 40 am	9 00 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar West Point....	2 46 am	9 34 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar LaGrange......	3 25 am	10 05 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
ArNewnan.........	4 44 am	11 05 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Atlanta.......	[illegible]	12 20 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to New York and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, General Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE, SHORT LINE TO Norfolk and Old Point, Va., and Columbia, S. C. New Line to Charleston, S. C.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 26, 1892.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 4[illegible] Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
6 10 pm	7 35 am	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar InPkSt'n.CityT'e.	7 10 pm	8 30 am
9 50 pm	11 03 am	Lv Athens ...Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 00 pm	12 15 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 05 n't	1 42 pm	Ar... Abbeville Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 42 am	2 15 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 45 am	3 20 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
......	3 25 pm	Lv... Clinton Lv	[illegible]	
......	4 16 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	[illegible]	
......	4 32 pm	Ar Prosperity Lv	[illegible]	
......	5 45 pm	Ar Columbia Lv	[illegible]	
......	7 25 pm	Ar... Sumter Lv	[illegible]	
......	10 20 pm	Ar Charleston Lv	[illegible]	
......	10 20 pm	Ar Darlington Lv	[illegible]	
......	†12 29am	ArWilmington Lv	[illegible]	
3 25 am	4 58 pm	Ar... Chester ...Lv	[illegible]	
4 11 am	5 42 pm	Ar Catawba Jc Lv	[illegible]	
5 10 am	6 35 pm	Ar... Monroe ...Lv	[illegible]	
......	‡7 22 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	[illegible]	
11 13 am	......	Ar... Raleigh ...Lv		
12 59 pm	......	Ar...Henders'n..Lv		
2 45 pm	......	Ar... Weldon...Lv		
5 50 pm	......	Ar.. Portsm'th..Lv		
[illegible]	......	Lv Weldon (a) Lv		
[illegible]	......	Ar Petersburg Lv		
[illegible]	......	Ar Richmond Lv		
11 10 pm	......	Ar Wash'gton Lv		
12 40 am	......	Ar Baltimore Lv		
3 45 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv		
6 50 am	......	Ar New York Lv		
†7 30 am	......	ArBaltim're(b) Lv		
10 47 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv		
1 20 pm	......	Ar New York Lv		
6 00 pm	......	Lv P'tsm'th (a) Ar		
5 00 am	......	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv		
6 00 am	......	Ar New York Lv		
6 00 pm	......	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar		
6 30 am	......	Ar Wash'gton Lv		

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily except [illegible] except Saturday.

(a) Via Atlantic Coast [illegible] Line. (n) Via New York, [illegible] Norfolk railroad. (w) Via [illegible] ington Steamboat Co. [illegible] Trains Nos. 38 and 41 [illegible] Pullman buffet sleep[illegible] Ga., and Portsmouth [illegible] passengers take [illegible] line direct for Inman [illegible] leaving Edgewood [illegible] place 5:50 p. m. and [illegible] baggage should be [illegible] avenue passenger stati[illegible] time of departure of train[illegible] for Company will check [illegible] leaving orders with [illegible] agent, Edgewood [illegible] and railroad [illegible]
O. V. SMITH,
Traffic Manager.

IT WAS THE FOURTH

And the Day Was a Very Pleasant One for All.

A GREAT THING AT CLARKSTON,

Where Everybody Heard Good Speeches and Had a Good Time—The Day in Atlanta.

Never was the Fourth of July more royally celebrated than it was in Clarkston yesterday.

Not even in the good old days before the war, when the celebration was more general than it is now.

From beginning to end it was a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and though it rained in the early part of the morning, it did not affect the crowd a particle. Their patriotism was waterproof, and their enthusiasm laughed at the rain as it came pattering down upon their heads.

The little village of Clarkston never saw such a crowd before, and the record of the day with its big speeches and its soul-stirring music, will be sacredly kept in the archives of the town.

"Dixie" was never played with better effect, and the eagle never soared higher than he reached in the eloquent flights of patriotism that ascended from the platform yesterday.

It was a genuine, old-time Fourth of July celebration, and was heartily enjoyed by the crowd.

Several hundred people went down from Atlanta—special trains being put on the track for the purpose of accommodating everybody that wanted to go.

The exercises began about 10 o'clock, and with a short intermission for dinner, lasted throughout the day. Nobody, however, was tired, and the crowd, when the meeting broke up, was larger than when it commenced.

An opening prayer was offered by Rev. F. B. Davies, who fervently prayed for the blessing of God to rest upon the day and the exercises.

Then the declaration of independence was brought out and read to the crowd by Professor Frank Bosworth. The manner of the reading added considerably to the force of its meaning, and as the concluding words of the instrument, "We mutually pledge in its support our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," fell upon the ears of the crowd, it awoke a tumult of shouts that lasted for several minutes, and that only quieted when the band commenced to play "America."

It was a lively scene when the cheering was at its height, and reminded the complacent observer, if there were any present, of the old colonial days when the fires of the revolution were first started in Philadelphia.

Mayor Williams then delivered the address of welcome, after which, the programme was carried out in the following order:

Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Address—"The Fourth of July"—**Mr. Alex W. Bealer.**

Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Address—"You Can't Keep a Workingman Down"—Mr. T. L. Galloway.

Recess for Dinner.

Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Song—"Old Folks at Home"—Audience, led by Professor McGill.

Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Address—"American Progress"—**Mr. J. A. Arnold.**

Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Address—"You Can't Afford to Lie"—Lon Fields, attorney at law, Atlanta.

Solo—"Star Spangled Banner"—Professor Frank Bosworth.

Humorous Speech—"De Nigger an' de [illegible]"

Song—"God Be with You Till We Meet Again"—Audience, led by Professor McGill.

When the exercises were over, the crowd scattered about in the woods and passed away the time in rambling among the blackberries. Others went down to the lake—a superb and beautiful sheet, almost Italian in the quiescent tranquility of its waters—and enjoyed the pleasure of rowing over its surface.

It was a great day, and the crowd was delighted with the entertainment.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

There Were Crowds of Excursionists Who Did the Celebrating.

Had it not been for the visitors the Fourth would have been an uneventful, commonplace holiday in Atlanta.

The public offices and the banks were closed, but in the stores business went on as usual. Many employes, however, had a half holiday. The attendance at the theaters, the ball game and the cyclorama was large.

Some decorating was done and the national colors appeared here and there. Numbers of Atlantians went away Saturday night and on Sunday to the resorts. Far more came into the city, though, than left it. The whole day long the streets were alive and the fruit stands did a lucrative trade.

Came from All Directions.

All the railroads brought in crowds. Four hundred negroes came in from Birmingham. The Atlanta and West Point carried 800 into the city and out again, the most of them coming from West Point. The East Tennessee brought crowds from both directions and the Georgia, the Central and the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and Western and Atlantic all helped to swell the number of visitors. These excursionists made it lively in the neighborhood of the depot. The visitors spent their change at the fruit stands, and the improvised booths on Wall street did a rushing trade at profitable prices, for the buyers did not get much for their money.

No accidents were reported from the roads.

THE COLORED FOURTH.

The Military Companies Out at Piedmont Park—The Races.

Piedmont park was crowded yesterday by the negro population.

Early in the morning they began to arrive and by the time Captain Mose Bent[illegible] had arrived with his oldiers, brass bands, baseball clubs and bicyclists, the grand stand was full and several hundred sat around on the hills.

The procession formed at the old capitol and marched out to the park. There were four military companies present—the Governor's Volunteers, the Georgia Cadets, the Washington Guards and the Fulton Guards.

Governor Northen reviewed the troops at [illegible] o'clock.

The programme, so carefully arranged by Beatty and McHenry, was carried out to the letter.

The first attraction was a contest between several brass bands. Each band came out to blow themselves and their instruments to pieces and then retired, covered with perspiration and glory.

Two baseball games were played during the afternoon. A balloon ascension, horse races, bicycle races and rope walking took up the rest of the time.

The event of the day was the baby show. About six hundred lusty little ones were entered.

A walking match and a dance in the restaurant building closed the day's pleasures.

[illegible] ing at all?
demo[illegible]
peal [illegible] it with a "Yale".
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hundre[illegible] hundred imita-
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push ahe[illegible] word "Yale",
stands w[illegible]
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was ma[illegible]

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

They Raised the National Flag Over Their Homes Yesterday.

The Fourth of July was celebrated yesterday by the Daughters of the Revolution in an unique and charming manner.

There was no reading of the declaration and no eloquent speeches by the members, but in a quiet and symbolic way the day was appropriately observed.

Visitors in passing through the city yesterday observed in many places the national flag waving from the roofs or projected from the verandas of private dwellings.

It meant that the inmates of those houses were members of that patriotic society, the Daughters of the Revolution. A few days ago an order was issued by the officers of the association to the effect that each member should procure a flag and raise it over the house in which she resided.

The Fourth of July, commemorating the day on which the declaration was ratified and the patriots observed their independence of the mother country, suggested the idea of the flags and it was agreed to unfurl them on yesterday.

No sectionalism or impropriety of any kind was concerned in the resolution. It was a broad and national sentiment that inspired its author in introducing it, and that prompted the society to vote for its adoption—a feeling of love for the republic founded by their revolutionary ancestors—and nearly every member of the society carried out the patriotic injunction.

Wherever flags were not raised over the homes of members it was not because of sectional prejudice, for the society ignores such a narrow spirit, but for the reason that the members were away from home. Several have left the city during the last few weeks for the seashore and the mountains, but among the remaining members the order was observed with singular unanimity.

Among the members who hung out the flag were Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. L. J. Hill, Mrs. John Milledge, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. General Gordon, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. W. R. Rhett, Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb and many others.

A Serious Reflection on Local and Visiting Teachers.

Mr. Kirby, city ticket agent East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, Kimball house corner, has cut from leading papers, all the articles that have recently appeared in the interest of the several roads soliciting teachers' patronage to Saratoga and return. Each one claims that the road it refers to is the only one possessing any intermediate attractions.

Mr. Kirby's comment on the situation is logical, and proves that the manner adopted by these roads to attract the teachers' attention evidences the presenc of an idea that they consider the teachers are so deficient in intelligence that they will swallow any thing. "No, indeed," continued Mr. Kirby, "no passenger or ticket agent can afford to lie to teachers. They teach school and must be familiar with the country and know full well just where to find attractions without being advised by some over-zealous passenger agent." "Does your road expect to handle much of the business?" "Yes sir," replied Mr. Kirby, "we have about three sleepers filled, and expect to fill three more. They know that over two hundred noted resorts are located in east Tennessee and Virginia, directly on the route they will go, and they know equally as well that our route through the Shenandoah valley is known as 'the Switzerland of America,' therefore a cool ride, lined with attractions, is a certainty. Now," continued Mr. Kirby, "what other road out of Atlanta has attractions that even approximate those we offer?"

Mr. Kirby believes all he says, and that his road will get a majority of the travel there appears to be no doubt.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT.

Fulton's Democracy Will Choose Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Fulton county's democrats will meet tonight to select delegates to the senatorial convention. This meeting will be held in the basement of the county courthouse. It will be an eventful meeting, but a well-attended one. It being recognized that Cobb county is entitled to the senator this time Fulton will send delegates favorable to the nomination of Hon. Steve Clay, of Cobb.

There will be a meeting of the democrats of Fulton county in the basement of the county courthouse at 8 o'clock tonight, July 5, 1892, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the senatorial convention of the democratic party of the thirty-fifth senatorial district, to be held on July 9, 1892, to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the upper branch of the next general assembly of this state.

By order of the committee.

MORRIS BRANDON,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Fulton County, Georgia.
CLARENCE E. MOORE, Secretary.

Daisy, the little child of Mr. G. W. Herndon, who lives at No. 57 Leach street, has mysteriously disappeared from home.

The annual election of officers of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will occur in the secretary's office today.

The Forty-second Georgia regiment will hold a reunion at Covington July 22d.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

Its Great Benefits and a Few Reasons Why You Should Insure.

People need live stock insurance and they have been looking for a safe, reliable and honorable company for years, and now they have it in the Southern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga.

Insurance against loss and damage to life and property from various causes has grown to be immense, and stands in the front rank of business interests, and to no class is the necessity of such protection more apparent and important than to owners of live stock. Over fifty million dollars are invested in live stock in the state of Georgia, and notwithstanding the frequency of losses to the owners thereof there have been but few attempts made to provide adequate protection by insurance against such losses.

Farmers, breeders and owners of live stock realize how liable they are to loss by death, accident and disease, and know the value of the protection which a properly conducted live stock insurance company could give.

It is for the purpose of providing such insurance and protection that the Southern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga., offers to the public the protection of its policies.

HER FIRST CAKE.

"She measured the butter with a very solemn air.
The milk and sugar also, and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly, and to add a little bit
Of baking powder which, you know, beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it all together and she baked it for an hour.
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour."

Flour is the cause of a great many failures in cake, bread and rolls. Not, generally, as with our beginner, because it is forgotten, but because the flour is poor. With the Regal Patent Flour such failures are unknown. It is the acme of flour—always pure, always white and light and always the same. Those who use it once never use any other. Try one sack or barrel of it and you will always have good pastry, good bread and good rolls.

Do you use iced tea? If you do, we can certainly interest you. Our Talo Tea is especially adapted to iced tea, as it is rich in color and of fine flavor and quality. We have selected this tea with the greatest care, and have carefully blended it so as to obtain the best results possible, and we have succeeded in obtaining a tea which cannot be excelled in quality and flavor. You will find it a genuine treat.

In Pickles and Olives we have a large assortment of the very best. We have the cucumber, mixed, sour and sweet Pickles, the Chow-Chow, and sweet pickled Cherries and Peaches. In Olives you can get the large XXXX Queen Olives, the Manzanilla or the French crescent, or you can get them in bulk as you prefer. Our stock is large and varied, and we can suit all. In Sauces and Table Relishes we would call to your attention the following: Lea & Perrins's Worcestershire Sauce, Pepper Sauce, Shrewsbury Tomato Catsup, Chili Sauce, Celery Sauce, Tobasco Sauce, Hotspur Relish, Walnut Catsup, Durkee's Salad Dressing and Mayonnaise Dressing; in fact, when you need anything call on us and you will find it of the very best quality.

We have the largest and most varied stock in the south.

W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall Street.

A DAY FOR "QUES."

There Were Quite a Number in Atlanta Yesterday.

THE QUE CLUB ENTERTAINS MANY,

While Commissioner Wylie Gives the Councilmen a Feast—The County Commissioners Feasted, Too.

The "Q" Club, one of the most famous barbecue clubs in the south, celebrated the Fourth of July in grand style yesterday at its grounds on the Howell's Mills road, beyond the reservior.

About forty gentlemen were present. The 'que was served at 4:30 o'clock. A more magnificent barbecue was never served in this county which means that yesterday's event was one of the most notable of its kind ever given in this section, for there is no place in the south that can excel Fulton county in barbecues.

Chief Cook Harry Stockdell, and Assistant Cooks George Brown and P. Pelligrini had charge of the cuisine. Barbecued shoat, kid, chicken, Brunswick stew, spaghetti stew and several other dishes prepared by the master hands of these expert cooks, formed part of the royal table spread for the guests, which, with the usual accompaniments of a good barbecue, made it a thorough success in every particular.

The declaration of independence was read in an impressive manner by Mr. Stockdell, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by those around the table, the tune being led by Ed McCandless and closely followed by Park Woodward, Clarence Angier, Dr. Frank Holland and the rest.

Patriotic sentiments were the order of the day, and the nation's birthday was celebrated in a becoming manner. The club returned to the city about dark.

The 'que was one of the best ever given by the club, and adds to its many notable conquests on this line.

The Old Veterans.

The confederate veterans of Fulton and Cobb counties had a grand reunion at Iceville yesterday, and the day was royally spent.

A great barbecue was one of the features, and a big feature it was.

During the afternoon the younger people danced in the pavilion to the strains of Holmes's orchestra.

Several speeches were made. Among the speakers was Judge Robert L. Rodgers, of Atlanta, who was chosen orator of the day. The judge announced himself a candidate for the legislature from Fulton county.

Mr. John Clay Smith, a young Atlantian, spoke very glowingly of the confederate veterans' past and present condition. The veterans returned to the city at 6 o'clock.

Captain Wylie Gives a Que.

Captain Dave Wylie, under whose care and directions the stockade farm comes, gave the members of the general council and the city officials a practical proof of his excellent management of the city's plantations.

It was in the shape of a barbecue and that barbecue was one of the best ever given in the south.

Captain Wylie's right hand man in the work was Captain Ed Cox. In the beautiful shady grove on the place long tables were strung, covered with nice white linen and shining clean dishes. Over trenches were carcasses of beef, sheep, hogs and goat—all the product of the farm. The savory odors were enough to whet the appetite of even an Atlanta councilman and every member of the body was The repast was one fit for the gods, and was The repast was one fit for the Gods, and was most royally enjoyed. After the dinner the members of the council made a thorough inspection of the farm. The meadows were found well covered with grass and ricks of last year's hay. The cribs were full of corn and the stock was all fat and smooth. The farm spoke volumes for the faithful work of Captain Wylie and Captain Cox.

Nolan Reed, a young white man whose home is near Cole's nursery, was run over by a Pryor street dummy yesterday. His right leg was broken in two places, and he has serious internal injuries and is badly wounded otherwise. It is thought that his injuries are necessarily fatal.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Christian Endeavor Meeting at New York

It has been decided that the Erie line is the official route for southern delegates to the international convention of Christian Endeavor at New York, July 7 to 10, 1892. The only line passing Lake Chautauqua and Niagara Falls en route. Tickets good to August 15th returning. For full information please apply to tickets agents connecting lines or to E. A. Jones, T. P. A. Erie Lines, P. O. box 475, Chattanooga, Tenn. june 26 to july 6

WHISKY AND OPIUM.

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants

BIG ASSORTMENT
PUFF-BOSOM SHIRTS,
LOOK AT
OUR WINDOW
TODAY.
A. O. M. GAY & SON,
MEN'S FINE FURNISHINGS AND HATS,
18 WHITEHALL STREET.

may1-d2m-nrm

"RINGS."
Baby Rings,
Children's Rings,
Friendship Rings,
Engagement Rings,
Wedding Rings.
All at lowest possible prices at the
A. L. DELKIN COMPANY,
69 Whitehall Street.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of **S.S.S.** "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. **RHEUMATISM** After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. **S.S.S.** Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

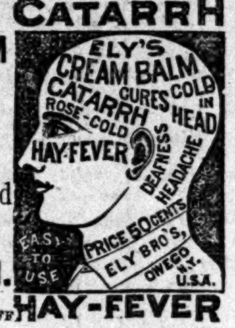
Sour Eructations, fullness after eating, with disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, general weariness and debility are speedily removed by the use of

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

and good appetite, strong digestion, activity of body and mind, sociability, buoyancy of spirits, and health and strength take their place. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
IS WORTH
$500
TO ANY MAN
Woman or Child
suffering from
CATARRH.

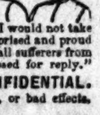
CATARRH



NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF **HAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50c at Druggist or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York
tues thur sat nrm

All children enjoy a drink of
Hires' Root Beer.
So does every other member of the family.
A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious drink. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.



FAT FOLKS REDUCED Mrs. Alice Maple, of Oregon, Mo., says "My weight was 320 lbs., now it is 168 lbs., a reduction of 152 lbs., and I feel so much better that I would not take $1,000 and be put back where I was. I am both surprised and proud of the change. I recommend your treatment to all sufferers from obesity. Will answer all inquiries if stamp is inclosed for reply."
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER. M'VICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

Today, at 11 O'Clock,

I sell No. 23 Hayden street and No. 544 Decatur street, at the courthouse door.

Attend the sale. S. W. ADAIR.

WANTED—Six first-class dining room waiters. Apply at once at J. C. S. Timberlake, Gainesville, Ga.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR AUGUST, 1892.—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August next within the legal hours of sale the following property, to wit:

Fifty-one acres of land, more or less, lying in Fulton county, Georgia, in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, being the undivided south half of the original half of land lot 193, commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence north with the original line 61 rods and 71-2 feet to a stake at the corner of Mrs. Burges's fence, thence north of east with corner of said fence 47 rods and 71-2 feet to a rock corner, thence due east to a bluff spring on the northwest side of a branch, thence up said branch with meanderings of said branch to a rock corner, thence due east to within 30 rods of the original north line of said lot, thence south parallel with the original line to a pine knot corner 30 rods west of the original corner, thence due west to the beginning. The above described property is located six miles from the city of Atlanta, Ga., and near what was known as Morris & Brothers' mills, and on and near Peachtree creek.

Levied on as the property of A. W. Stroup to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of W. S. Wilson & Brothers versus the said A. W. Stroup.

Also at the same time and place the following property, towit: A lot on Pryor street in the second ward of the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, adjoining the property of Gardener and Trout and known as 227 South Pryor street, and fronting 50 feet, more or less, on the said Pryor street, and extending back 163 feet, more or less, being the property conveyed to Mrs. M. Lynan in the year 1882 by E. B. Perry, as appears of record in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, and recorded in book M. M., page 515. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. M. Lynan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of the Neal Loan and Banking Company versus the said Mrs. M. Lynan and Harry Lynan.

Also at the same time and place the following property in the second ward of the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north side of Trinity avenue, 161 feet east of Pryor street, and running east along said Trinity avenue 50 feet, thence north same width 100 feet, more or less, to the beginning point, being a portion of the property on which the defendant now resides. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. J. D. Craig to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton county superior court in favor of the Neal Loan and Banking Company versus the said Mrs. J. D. Craig.

Also at the same time and place the one-fourth undivided interest in the minerals contained in the following described land, to wit: That tract or parcel of land containing seventy acres, more or less, and a part of the northwest corner of land lot 15 in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, bounded on the northwest by the land of W. S. Martin, and on the south by John F. Irby, on the east by Mrs. Johnson, and on the north by John W. Covington. Levied upon as the property of W. L. Ezzard to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the superior court of Fulton county in favor of the Neal Loan and Banking Company versus the said W. L. Ezzard and James F. Alexander.

JAMES W. MORROW, Sheriff.
july 5-4t thurs

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,500 to loan on long or short time, approved security. Address Box 157. tues thur

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1 up on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all articles of value. Wilde & Co., No. 5 Peachtree street. may8-14t sun

STATE SAVINGS BANK, 34 West Alabama, conducts a general banking business; encourages small savings accounts. Interest on these at the rate of 5 per cent if remaining over 60 days.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, Equitable building, room 537, Pryor street and Edgewood avenue

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

PHOSPHATE LAND, orange groves, improved farming land. W. L. Jackson, Archer, Fla. July5-3t

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Rent," "Boarders Wanted," "Business Chances," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than price of three lines. Advertisemens must be in Business Office before 8 p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—A teacher to take charge of the Latin department of a high-grade female college in the state; a knowledge of natural science also required. Address application before 5 p. m. to P., care Markham house.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks and collectors obtain good positions by applying to Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street.

WANTED—One carriage painter and two helpers in paint shop. Apply at once. Summers & Murphey, Barnesville, Ga. july3-3t.

B—WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 16.

WANTED—A first-class meat and pastry cook combined. Must be sober; wages, $40 per month, at Grand hotel, Tallulah Falls, Ga. W. D. Young. july 3-7t

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKkeepers, drummers, clerks and collectors will be furnished you by the Southern Bureau of Information and Employment. 70 1-2 Peachtree street.

SITUATTIONS WANED—Male.

A CULTIVATED young lady, who is a graduate with distinction of one of the finest female colleges in the south, would accept a desirable situation as private teacher or other school. Address for two weeks, Miss M. L., care Atlanta Constitution. jun28-tue thur sat.

SITUATIONS WANTED | Female

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER desires situation. Fully competent. Address Typewriter, care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS Wanted for quickest selling article on record; every house wants it; write quick; sample 5 cents. Albert Fry, Anniston, Ala.

AGENTS WANTED for the great Democratic Campaign Book. Lives, records and biographies of all presidents. The only Encyclopedia of American politics. History and platforms of all parties. Will answer all political questions. Three large volumes in one, handsomely illustrated. Drop all else and send 35c for our magnificent prospectus. This book sells at sight. Liberal terms. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive circular, with full information, free. Charles L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth avenue, New York. july5-19—tues

YOUR PATRONAGE will be duly appreciated. Orders satisfactorily and promptly executed. Our prices and work are captivating. A trial solicited. Cohen Printing Co., 26 South Pryor street.

AGENTS WANTED, at once, to canvass for the American Fruit Preserving Powder and Liquid; the cheapest and most reliable method of canning fruit, etc. Reference required. Liberal commission paid. Kelly & Phillips, Maxwell, Ga. july2-d10t

LIFE INSURANCE—First-class contract and good territory in best part of Kentucky and Tennessee, for good, live, experienced general or special agent. Roe, Lyon & Hibberd, managers, Equitable Life, Louisville, Ky. jun22-5t wed fri sun tues thur.

10,000 MORE AGENTS WANTED—For the great Quadro-Centennial History, by Hon. J. G. Blaine, J. C. Redpath and others; 500 splendid historical illustrations; the greatest book of the greatest century; sells on sight; a regular mortgage lifter; write for special terms and free excursions to the World's Fair Historical Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. jun7-3m tues thur sat.

INSTRUCTION

A GERMAN vacation school, at the basement of the German Lutheran church, corner of S. Forsyth and Garnett streets, will be held during the months of July and August, by the pastor; also, German lessons privately to any number of pupils. Care A. S. Bersch, No. 163 S. Forsyth street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

I WANT TO HIRE a gentle horse and double-seated vehicle for a few days. Apply mornings, 47 1-2 East Hunter street.

V. E. ORR, 226 Equitable building, will furnish teachers a position or any school with teachers and supplies.

TEACHERS, call at 226 Equitable building.

WANTED—To hire for sixty or ninety days one good horse. Terms, his board and 50 cents a week. Address D. L., care Constitution. july 1, 5t.

WANTED—For the summer months a buggy or dog cart and a gentle horse, suitable for a lady to drive. State lowest price per month. Best of care given same. Address M. A. T., care Constitution. july3-d5t

WANTED—Boarders.

DESIRABLE ROOM, with or without board, 20 Church street, one block from Peachtree; quiet place for transient.

PERSONAL.

SUBSCRIBE FOR The Georgia Teacher, V. E. Orr, publisher, 226 Equitable building.

NEW OR OLD CORPORATIONS will find it to their advantage to have their printing executed by us. Twenty-two years' experience and study enables us to distance all competitors. Cohen Printing Co., 26 South Pryor street.

TEACHERS WILL BE SHOWN all new school devices at 226 Equitable building.

MARRIED LADIES— Send 10c for "Infallible Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception;) just what you want. Ladies Bazar, Kansas City, Mo. june 24-d6m

BUY YOUR SCHOOL supplies tomorrow of V. E. Orr, 226 Equitable building.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—To buy an established fire insurance business. Address W. A., this office. june30-1w

BUILDING MATERIAL.

GET OUR PRICES on lumber, shingles, laths, white pine, doors, mantels and house trimmings. We want cash trade only as our prices are too low to credit. Atlanta Lumber Company, yards near baseball park. july3-2w.

BONE DRY FLOORING, $8.50 per thousand feet; cash with the order. "We are the (flooring) people." Atlanta Lumber Company, yards near baseball park. july3-2w.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

$150—I HAVE FOR SALE the best bay horse in Georgia; eight years old; acclimated, sensible and gentle; $150 will buy him if bought at once. J. B. Smillie, 11 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—To September 1st, 6-room, furnished house, to reliable party. Apply immediately at 118 Luckie.

FOR SALE—A stylish bay horse, in fine condition, especially suitable and safe for a ladies' driving horse. Inquire at W. O. Jones's stable; price moderate. june30-2w

A STYLISH cart, been used a few times; also, a pony phaeton; will be sold regardless of cost. Apply at once to J. A. Colvin, baggage room. sun-mon-tues

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Steam power with space 50x130, with splendid light and ventilation both sides and one end. Also several elegant offices. Apply at Franklin Publishing House, Ivy street. june 23—2w

WANTED—An experienced traveling salesman in liquors, tobaccos and cigars, for Georgia, Alabama and Florida. None but experienced men need apply. Address, Loeb & Kaufman, Columbus, Ga. july 1-1w

FOR RENT—To September 1st, 6-room, furnished house, to reliable party. Apply immediately 118 Luckie street.

Rooms.

THREE connecting rooms, splendid water at the door, only $5 a month. 49 Edward street, near Jones avenue.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES—$140.00 bicycles for $100.00. $115.00 Bicycles for $70.00. Other grades in proportion. Agents wanted. Lists free. A. W. Gump & Co., Dayton, O. jun 11-13t sat tue thur.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Board and furnished room by a gentleman; prefers some distance out. Address, stating price, etc., D. M. A., care Constitution. july 5-2t

Miscellaneous.

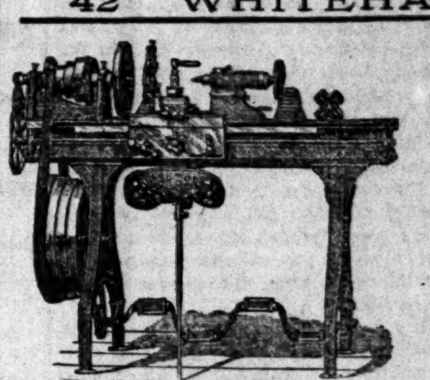
IMPORTANT INFORMATION to teachers and school officers that visit V. E. Orr, 226 Equitable.

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Goods you want right away. The styles will tempt you. The prices will urge you.

Men's Suits,
Boy's Suits,
Extra Pants,
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES.
Light Coats and Vests
Fancy Vests,
Negligee Shirts.

HIRSCH BROS.,
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
42 WHITEHALL STREET.



THE BROWN & KING
SUPPLY COMPANY.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Supplies,
BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING.
ATLANTA, GA.

SCIPLE SONS,
Office: No. 8 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

COAL LIME
CEMENT
DRAIN PIPE
SEWER PIPE
FIRE BRICK
STOVE
THIMBLES
STOVE FLUES
FIRE CLAY
STOVE
THIMBLES
PLASTER PARIS
STOVE
FLUES
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY
SEWER PIPE
DRAIN PIPE
CEMENT
LIME COAL

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM
THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.
NO. 108 CANAL STREET,
CINCINNATI. OHIO.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts
And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Has on hand and to arrive 100 gross fruit jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville. Pints, quarts and half gallons; also extra rubbers and fixtures for all the above jars. 50 barrels jelly tumblers, 1-3 and 1-2 pints; 1,000 pounds fresh turnip seeds, assorted; field and garden seeds of all kinds in their proper seasons. Also boots and shoes; hardware, hollowware, leather and harness and other large varieties of other goods too numerous to mention here.

P. L. keeps his usual amount and large and varied stock of fine wines and liquors at his 95 Whitehall street store. Terms cash.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PURE ∴ READY-MIXED ∴ PAINTS,
Piedmont White Lead, "l'Etoile" One-Coat Carriage Paints, "Adamant" Floor Paint, Oil Wood Stains, Pure Colors in Oil, Graining Colors, Etc., Etc., Dealer in
PAINTERS' ∴ AND ∴ ARTISTS' ∴ SUPPLIES,
Varnishes, Window Glass, Cement, Etc., Etc.
FACTORY, 375 Decatur Street.
STORE and OFFICE, 56 and 58 Marietta Street.
51b n1 ae md d8

EISEMAN BROS,

A gentleman friend of ours having his horse shod by a country blacksmith, said to him: "How is business?" He answered: "Very poor, very poor." "What's the matter?" "Why, haven't you noticed we've had no flies this summer? The horses haven't kicked enough to wear out their shoes." That won't hold good in our sales of Summer Clothing. We can't make them fast enough.

BROKEN LOTS MUST GO!

THEY CAN'T BE CARRIED OVER.

Suits for men worth $10.00, $11.50, $12.50, $13.50, $15.00, $16.00, $17.50 and some as high as $18.00, will be sold this week at

$9.90.

The price will make this fresh batch of bargains dwindle. They are at dead low water mark.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

1-3 OFF ONE-THIRD OFF 1-3 OFF

ON ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS

EXCEPTING WASH GOODS.

It will be dollars in your pockets to come and profit by this liberal sale. You never saw such fine goods at such reduced prices.

EISEMAN BROS.
15-17 WHITEHALL ST.